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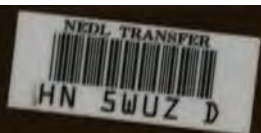
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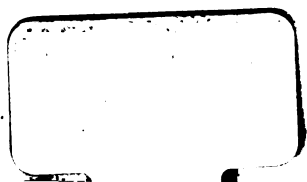


THE BEGINNER'S GREEK COMPOSITION

COLLEMAN and PARDELL



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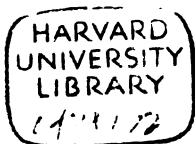
THE BEGINNER'S
GREEK COMPOSITION

BASED MAINLY UPON XENOPHON'S
ANABASIS, BOOK I

BY
WILLIAM C. COLLAR
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PREFACE.

COLLEGE admission requirements in writing Greek practically determine the scope and fix the aim of instruction in the schools. Though these requirements vary in degree, they point to the same end — power and knowledge of the language sufficient for translating easy narrative or address into Attic Greek. So far as amount of acquisition can be approximately measured, nothing could be more reasonable and just. By working consciously and definitely toward that goal by the best method, the learner is sure to derive the highest benefit that the study can yield.

But what is the best method, or at least, a good method? It is now pretty generally ad-

mitted that it is not one that divides and divorces writing from reading. Assuming that the learner has a good mastery of inflections and such knowledge of simple constructions as is ordinarily acquired in the first year's study, the basis of exercises for beginners should be a Greek text that he has read and studied with care. In this way the learner turns to account not only all that he has consciously acquired, but what, on the whole, is of greater importance, all that he has unconsciously absorbed.

The *ipsissima verba*, then, of a Greek text constitute the foundation and the model ; the ability to translate connected English into Greek is the goal. The question then arises, shall practice in writing be applied to and accompany a large area of text, or shall it rest in the elementary stage upon a limited portion of an author ? The editors, as will be seen, have chosen the latter alternative, and have based

the main part of the exercises upon the first book of Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

The method assumes of necessity, and this is conceived to be one of its chief recommendations, great familiarity with the original. Such a ready command of the Greek original can neither be required nor expected of more than a limited amount of text. Nor is it essential. Not all of the seven books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, for example, afford illustrations of every Greek construction ; but any one book furnishes more than most students master. The case is not the same as in Latin, where a much wider and more various reading precedes and accompanies Latin Composition.

Another consideration carries with it great weight. Since the power of the student, at the end of his preparatory course, to translate connected English of some complexity into Greek is the measure and test, on one side, of his

grasp of the language, it should obviously be greatly to his advantage to be practised from the beginning in dealing with simple, but still continuous English.

This principle of continuity in the exercises, so seemingly necessary, if the student is to catch the essential spirit and style of the Greek, is the distinguishing characteristic of this book. In no part and in no single exercise are the sentences detached and unrelated. The sentences for oral translation, though short, simple, and for convenience, numbered, substantially repeat in altered form, the story of the original.

Finally the young learner must be launched upon waters less familiar and cease to hug a known coast. In other words from reproducing, in a sense, an original that he has seen, he must reproduce an original that he has not seen. The transition would, as yet, be too abrupt to passages based on no Greek text.

The style and vocabulary should not be quite unlike what he has become familiar with. Accordingly the book concludes with longer English passages, which are largely translations from different works of Xenophon, and include a few recent Harvard entrance examination papers, with here and there a note.

It is hoped that many teachers will welcome the brief notes appended to each exercise calling attention to correspondences and differences between Latin and Greek. Here is a considerable body of material for comparison of words, idioms, and constructions in the two languages. The editors have learned, in their experience, to appreciate the value of such comparative study. They find that it aids the memory in the acquisition of both languages, cultivates habits of observation and reflection, and thereby adds zest to study. These notes are perhaps sufficient by way of stimulus and suggestion,

and they are offered in the confident expectation that they will not only prove interesting and useful in themselves, but will also incite the learner to original work in the same direction.

BOSTON, July 28, 1893.

NOTE.

The authors gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness to Mrs. E. H. ATHERTON, formerly of the Roxbury Latin School, and to G. F. NICOLASSEN, Ph.D., of Clarksville, Tenn., for corrections, and for a number of helpful suggestions, which have been incorporated into the notes in this edition.

October, 1896.

NOTE.

The learner is expected to find in the Greek text illustrations of the grammatical principles selected for each exercise. These principles should be thoroughly mastered, examples of each committed to memory, and often reviewed. The method of the book also presumes repeated reviews of the exercises, both oral and written. Among the references to the grammar one will occasionally be found that does not apply to any sentence in the immediate lesson. Such references should not, however, be neglected. They are always illustrated in the text on which the exercise is based, and the application is made in subsequent exercises.

It is recommended that the working over of the exercises be continued through the whole period of prose reading in the preparatory course. Thus the grammatical principles here illustrated will find daily additional confirmation, and the importance of carefully noting new words, idioms, and forms of expression as they occur, will be impressed upon the mind of the student.

EXERCISE I.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 1, 2.

The grammatical references are to the grammars of Goodwin, revised edition, and Hadley-Allen (H.).

- a. Historical Present. 1252 ; H. 828.
- b. Article for Possessive. 949 ; H. 658.
- c. Participle with *τυγχάνω*. 1586 ; H. 984.
- d. Participle of Attendant Circumstance. 1563, 7 ; H. 968.

In the exercises a superior figure put after a word (e. g. him³) applies to that word alone ; put before a word (e. g. ¹fell), applies to two or more immediately following.

1. Cyrus was son of Dareios. 2. Dareios ¹fell sick. 3. Dareios ²happens to be sick. 4. He wishes his younger son to be with him.⁸ 5. Parysatis, ²as it happened, was with him. 6. He ⁴sent for Cyrus. 7. Accordingly Cyrus came up from his ⁵ province. 8. Then ⁶ both his sons

were with him. 9. And⁷ Cyrus had also⁷ taken along Tissaphernes. 10. Hoplitcs assembled⁸ in the plain. 11. Now Cyrus was general of all the hoplites. 12. But Xenias, as it happened, had two hundred hoplites.

1. Use the aorist. 2. Cf. *παρὼν ἐτύγγανε*. 3. Omit. 4. What voice? 5. Use the article. 6. τότε. 7. Cf. *καὶ στρατηγὸν δέ*. 8. That is, *used to assemble*; imperfect tense, what voice?

He sent for Cyrus: *Cyrum arcessivit*. *Younger*: minor natu. *καὶ . . . δὲ*: itemque. *They used to assemble*: se conferebant. *ἐπεὶ ἦσθ' ἐναι Δαρείος*: cum Dareus aegrotaret. *ὁ πρεσβύτερος παρὼν ἐτύγγανε*: maior natu forte aderat. *ὡς φίλον*: ratus cum sibi esse amicum. *ὁπλιταί*: milites gravis armaturae. Translate 3 and 4 into Latin.

EXERCISE II.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 1, 3, 4.

- a. Aorist for English Pluperfect. (1261) H. 837.
- b. Optative in Indirect Discourse. (1487) H. 932.
- c. Dative with Compound Verbs. (1179) H. 775.
- d. Object Clauses with *ὅπως* after Verbs of Striving, etc. (1372) H. 885.

1. Cyrus was falsely accused to his brother.
2. For⁹ Tissaphernes was plotting against Cyrus.
3. Now ¹Cyrus's brother ²was established on the throne.
4. And he was persuaded ⁸by Tissaphernes.
5. So⁴ he arrested Cyrus.
6. But his mother begged him off, ⁵with the avowed intention of sending him back to his province.
7. For Parysatis loved Cyrus more than Artaxerxes.⁶
8. Artaxerxes had dishonored his brother Cyrus.
9. And Cyrus planned ⁷that he might never again be dishonored.
10. Cyrus

will never⁸ be king instead of his brother.
 11. For⁹ he is¹⁰ in the power of Artaxerxes.

1. Use the article, putting "Cyrus's" in the attributive position. 2. Follow the text. 3. *ὑπό* with genitive. 4. *δή*; be careful about the position. 5. Cf. *ὡς ἀποκτενῶν*. 6. In the same construction with "Cyrus." 7. *ὅπως*; with what mood and tense? 8. *οὔποτε*; cf. *μήποτε* in the text. 9. *γάρ*, postpositive; compare *enim* in Latin. 10. Observe the peculiar Greek idiom.

κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν: regno potitus est. *He was persuaded by Tissaphernes*: a Tissapherne ei persuasum est. *ὡς ἀποκτενῶν*: hoc consilio ut eum interficeret; or, dicens se eum interfecturum. *Instead of his brother*: fratris loco. *ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ*: in fratris potestate. *ἢν δύνηται*: si fieri possit. Translate 10 and 11 into Latin.

EXERCISE III.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 5, 6.

- a. $\omega\varsigma$ and $\delta\tau\iota$ with Superlative. H. 651.
- b. Final Clauses with $\iota\nu\alpha$, etc. 1365; H. 881.
- c. Article with Attributive Phrase. 952, 959; H. 666 c.
- d. $\omega\sigma\tau\epsilon$ with Infinitive expressing Result. 1449-50; H. 927, 953.

1. The men from the king came to Cyrus.
 2. And he so treated them that¹ they were friendly to him. 3. They were friendly rather to him than to the king. 4. The barbarians² with him are competent to wage war. 5. And they are all well disposed to Cyrus. 6. The Greek force³ is assembling. 7. The king is⁴ wholly unprepared: 8. Cyrus collected his force secretly⁵ ⁶so as to take the king unprepared. 9. He has a garrison in the city.

10. He directs the garrison commanders to take the very best men. 11. Tissaphernes is plotting against the Ionian cities. 12. They were originally his. 13. For⁷ the king gave them to him. 14. But now⁸ they⁹ belong to Cyrus.

1. ὥστε; with what mood? 2. "With him," an attributive phrase limiting "barbarians."
3. See Ex. 1, 10, and note. 4. Not to be literally translated. 5. Use the participle.
6. A purpose clause. 7. See Ex. 2, note 9.
8. νῦν. 9. Are of Cyrus.

They are well disposed to Cyrus: bono erga Cyrum animo sunt. He commands them to take: imperat eis ut comparent; or, eos iubet comparare. ὥστε αὐτῶ φίλους εἶναι: ut sibi essent amici. ἱκανοὶ πολεμεῖν: idonei ad bellum gerendum. ὅτι βελτίστον: quam optimos. Rather to him than to the king: sibi magis quam regi. ὅτι ἀπαρσκευότατον: quam maxime imparatum. Translate 13 and 14 into Latin.

EXERCISE IV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 1-6.

1. When Dareios was sick, ¹the elder of his two sons was with him, but ¹the younger ²happened to be in the province of which Dareios ³had made him satrap.⁴ Accordingly he sent for him, and he went up with ⁵Xenias, a Parhasian, ⁶who was commander of three hundred Greek hoplites.

2. ⁷On the death of Dareios, Artaxerxes became ⁸king. Now when he ⁹had arrested his brother, ¹⁰intending to disgrace him, Parysatis, their mother, begged Cyrus off. But when he had gone back to his province, he plotted against the king his brother, ¹¹with the avowed intention of reigning in his stead.

3. All the barbarians who ¹²were ¹³with him he so treated that they were well disposed to

him, and he planned ¹⁰to have a Greek force ¹¹assemble in the cities, ¹²in order that he might make war ¹³upon Artaxerxes.

1. Use μέν and δέ in these two clauses, being careful about their position.
2. See Ex. 1, note 2.
3. Aorist.
4. Predicate accusative.
5. *Having*.
6. Express the relative clause by a participle.
7. Recast the phrase before translating.
8. Future participle; with or without ὥς?
9. Omit.
10. *That a Greek force should assemble*.
11. Cf. εἰς πεδίον ἀθροίζονται.
12. See Ex. 3, note 6.
13. Dative.

On the death of Darcios: cum Dareus mortuus esset. In order that he might make war upon Artaxerxes: ut Artaxerxi bellum inferret. Intending to disgrace: dedecorandi consilio. In his stead: eius loco, not eius in loco.

EXERCISE V.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 7, 8.

- a.* Pronominal Article. 981; H. 654.
- b.* ὥστε with Indicative. 1449-50; H. 927.
- c.* Infinitive with Article. 955, 1; H. 959.
- d.* Participle in Indirect Discourse. 1588; H. 982.

1. Tissaphernes became aware beforehand¹ that men² were revolting to Cyrus. 2. And this was a pretext³ for killing some and banishing others. 3. But Cyrus took¹ under his protection⁴ those who were banished. 4. And⁵ he had this pretext³ for besieging Miletos both by land and by sea. 5. He did not wish⁶ Tissaphernes to rule over those cities. 6. But he claimed⁷ that the king should give them to him. 7. He was the king's brother. 8. The king thought⁷ that Cyrus was collecting an army⁸ because he was at war with Tissapher-

nes. 9. Consequently⁹ he was not displeased¹⁰ at Cyrus's collecting an army. 10. But Cyrus¹¹ was plotting against him.

1. Expressed in the prefix of the verb.
2. Omit, as implied in the Greek participle.
3. Cf. τοῦ ἀθροίζειν. 4. *The [ones] fleeing.*
5. *This was a pretext to him.* 6. It is assumed that the learner will be able to recall words of very common occurrence. 7. Accusative with infinitive. 8. Use participle agreeing with "Cyrus." 9. *So that.* 10. Cf. αὐτῶν πολεμούντων. 11. Use the verb corresponding to ἐπιβουλήν.

Some . . . others : partim . . . partim. By land and sea : terra marique. He was not displeased : non moleste ferebat. Become aware beforehand : The prefix προ- of the Greek verb becomes pra- in Latin, praesentio. Those who were banished : in exsilium actos. Translate 8 into Latin, and mark the difference whether you express the last clause by the indicative or subjunctive with quod. Translate 10 into Latin. What case does insidior take?

EXERCISE VI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 9, 10.

- a. Adverbial Accusative. 1060 ; H. 719.
- b. Predicate Adjective for Adverb. 926 ; H. 619.
- c. Genitive with Adverb of Place. 1148 ; H. 757.
- d. Two Accusatives after Verbs of Asking, etc. 1069 ; H. 724.

1. Klearchos collected another army for Cyrus. 2. This army was collected in the following manner. 3. Cyrus ¹became acquainted with Klearchos. 4. And he gave him ²a large sum of money. 5. ~~With~~ this money Klearchos supported his ³soldiers. 6. Now ⁴the Thracians ⁵that lived beyond the Hellespont were at war with Klearchos. 7. But Greeks also lived in the Chersonesos ⁶that is opposite Abydos. 8. These Greeks willingly ⁷contributed money for the support of an army. 9. And

thus two armies ⁸ were secretly supported for Cyrus. 10. Aristippos ⁹ happens to be hard pressed by his opponents ¹⁰ in Thessaly. 11. And he asks Cyrus for four months' pay.

1. Cf. τοῦτω συγγενόμενος. 2. *Much* (πολύς) money. 3. Use the article only. 4. δέ. 5. Use the participle. 6. Not a relative clause in Greek. 7. *Willing*. 8. Cf. τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν. 9. See Ex. I, c. 10. Position of this phrase?

In the following manner: in hunc modum. Were secretly supported: clam alebantur. Willingly: sua sponte. A large sum of money: magnam pecuniam. Translate 11 into Latin. Remember that *peto* does not take an accusative of the person.



μάχαιρα.

EXERCISE VII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 10, 11.

- a.* Dative of Possession. 1173; H. 768.
- b.* Dative of Approach. 1175, 1177; H. 772.
- c.* Genitive with Words of Superiority. 1120;
H. 749.
- d.* *πρίν* with Subjunctive and Optative. 1471, 2;
H. 924.

1. Aristippos, a guest-friend of Cyrus, was hard pressed by his opponents. 2. So, coming¹ to Cyrus, he asked him for hoplites,² peltasts, and two months' pay. 3. "I will give you what you ask," said³ Cyrus. 4. "But I beg of you not to come to terms with them yet." 5. Aristippos got the better of his opponents. 6. But he did not wish to make peace with them⁴ till he should consult with Cyrus. 7. ⁵And so he secretly maintained a force for

Cyrus. 8. Proxenos also⁶ was Cyrus's⁷ guest-friend. 9. Him Cyrus asked to march into the country of the Peisidians. 10. These were causing trouble to Cyrus's district. 11. And Sokrates also came with as many men as possible. 12. Cyrus requested him to come,⁸ because, as he said, he was to make war on the Peisidians. 13.⁹ With the aid of Sophainetos he made war on Tissaphernes.

1. *Having come.* 2. Insert *καί*. 3. *ἔφη*.
4. *πρόσθεν . . . πρὶν* with optative. 5. *καί*.
6. *καί*; before or after the noun? 7. What case? 8. *As being about to make war.* 9. Cf. *σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι*.

With as many men as possible: cum militum quam maximo numero. Because, as he said, he was going to make war: quod bellum illaturus esset. What has become of "as he said" in the Latin? Cf. note in Ex. 5. To make war on any one: alicui bellum inferre. Translate 9 into Latin. "To march," not infinitive.

EXERCISE VIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 7-11.

1. Cyrus ¹was secretly plotting against the king his brother, and he found many pretexts ²for collecting troops. Being at war with Tissaphernes, he besieged Miletos ³with the avowed intention of restoring the exiles whom Tissaphernes had banished from that city.

2. And so the king did not perceive that ⁴Cyrus was raising an army ⁵for the purpose of warring against him; for the tribute ⁶accruing from the cities which ⁷happened to be ⁸in the power of Tissaphernes was sent to Artaxerxes by Cyrus.

3. Cyrus also gave money to Klearchos, a Lakedaïmonian in the Chersonesos, and to Aristippos, a Thessalian, ⁹who were his guest-

friends, for the support of soldiers. Thus three armies ¹⁰were secretly supported for him.

1. *Escaped notice plotting*; see Ex. 6, 9.
2. *Of the collecting* (infinitive). 3. See Ex. 2, 6 and note 5. 4. ὄντι. 5. Use future participle agreeing with "Cyrus." 6. Use the plural.
7. See Ex. 1, c. 8. Cf. Ex. 2, note 10. 9. *Being*.
10. Cf. note 1.

Pretexts for collecting troops: praetexta militis cogendi.
For the support of soldiers: ad milites alendos. Translate the first sentence of 2 into Latin. *Perceive*: animadverto.
Was raising (to be raising): cogo. *For the purpose*, etc.: ad . . . gerendum; and how else?

EXERCISE IX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 1, 2.

- a.* Participle as Noun. 1560; H. 966.
- b.* Future Conditions (more vivid). 1403; H. 898.
- c.* Genitive with Verbs of Ruling, etc. 1109; H. 741.
- d.* Attraction (Incorporation) of Antecedent.*
1037; H. 995.

1. ¹Cyrus now resolved to march inland.
 2. And he collected his Greek and barbarian forces.²
 3. Then Klearchos came with³ an army.
 4. Cyrus directed him to expel the Peisidians from their country.
 5. He directed Aristippos to become reconciled with⁴ his people.
 6. "Send to me," said⁵ Cyrus, "what army you have."
 7. Xenias commanded⁶ those who guarded the citadels.
 8. He decided⁷ to obey Cyrus and come with as many soldiers

as possible. 9. All⁸ the Greek generals had confidence in Cyrus. 10. For he promised to restore them to their homes. 11. ⁹ If he is able, he will restore you to your homes.

1. *It seemed best to Cyrus.* 2. Omit. 3. Either of two participles may be used. 4. *Those at home.* 5. ἔφη. 6. Cf. τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας. 7. Cf. note 1. 8. πᾶς. 9. The text has εἰ with the optative, a quoted sentence after a secondary tense. Use here εἰάν with the subjunctive.

It seemed best: visum est. To expel: ut eiceret. To become reconciled with: redire in gratiam cum. Had confidence in Cyrus: Cyro fidem habebant. He will restore you to your homes: vos domum reducet. He promised to restore them: promisit se eos reducturum. Translate 6 and 8 into Latin. "What army": what of army. Decide: constituo or decerno; or see note 1.

EXERCISE X.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 3-5.

- a. Genitive of Source. 1130; H. 750.
- b. Instrumental Dative. 1181; H. 776.
- c. $\omega\varsigma$ with Names of Persons. 1220, 8; H. 722, a.
- d. Position of $\sigma\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ with Article. 974; H. 673.

1. The men¹ from the cities² arrived at Sardis. 2. Proxenos and Xenias were present with fifty-five hundred men. 3. Sophainetos and Sokrates had about sixteen hundred. 4. Tissaphernes observed these movements.¹ 5. And he thought that these armies were⁸ too large to be used against the Peisidians. 6. ⁴With this idea he proceeded as rapidly as possible to the king. 7. The king, hearing⁵ from Tissaphernes of the preparation against him,⁶ was very⁷ angry. 8. Then he ordered

an army to be collected ⁸ with all speed.
9. When Cyrus had heard that his troops were all present in Sardis, he set out. 10. Starting ⁸ from that city, he marched to the Maiander river. 11. This river was in Lydia, and there was a pontoon bridge upon it.

1. Omit.
2. Notice in the text three verbs used to express this idea.
3. *Larger than as if against.*
4. *Having thought this.*
5. This use of the present participle in English must not be imitated in Greek; use the aorist.
6. *Himself*; put "against him" in the attributive position.
7. *μάλιστα.*
8. Not to be translated literally.

As quickly as possible: quam celerrime poterat. He heard from Socrates of the preparation: a Socrate de apparatu certior factus est. Starting from Sardis: Sardibus profectus. Armies . . . too large to be used: copias . . . maiores quam quae usurparentur.. Translate 1 and 9 into Latin.

EXERCISE XI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 6, 7.

- a. Predicate Position of μένος. 978; H. 671.
- b. Imperfect of Customary Action. 1253, 2; H. 830.
- c. Conditional Relative Clauses. General Suppositions. 1431; H. 914, B.

1. Cyrus crossed the Maiander river.
 2. ¹After one day's march through Phrygia, he came to Kolossai. 3. Kolossai was a large and prosperous city. 4. Thither came Menon with fifteen hundred soldiers. 5. Another city of Phrygia, where Cyrus had a park, was Kelainai. 6. At ²Kelainai were the sources of the Maiander river. 7. Here Cyrus used to hunt wild animals ³on horseback in his ⁴park. 8. ⁵Whenever he exercised his horses, he hunted wild animals. 9. ⁶Whenever he hunts

wild animals, he goes⁷ into this park. 10. The park which I have mentioned was in the middle of the city. 11. And it had the Maiander river flowing through its centre.

1. Recast the phrase before translating.
2. ἐν. 3. Why is ἀπό with the genitive used?
4. See Ex. 1, note 5. 5. A general supposition, past time. 6. A general supposition, present time; use ὁπόταν. 7. ἔρχομαι.

On horseback: ex equo or vectus equo. Whenever he hunted wild animals: quotiens feras venabatur. To Kolossai: Colossas. At Kelainai: Celaenis. πόλις οἰκουμένη: urbs incolis frequens. παράδεισος (game-park): vivarium. Translate 6 and 10 into Latin.

EXERCISE XII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 1-7.

1. When Cyrus promised the Greek generals not to stop till¹ he should arrive among the Peisidians, they decided² to put confidence in him. Accordingly they assembled with ³ such armies as they had.

2. But Tissaphernes thought that Cyrus was not ⁴ going to march against the Peisidians, but against the king himself ; and the king, hearing⁵ this from Tissaphernes, ⁶ made his preparations in turn.

3. I have mentioned what forces Cyrus had. With these he started from⁷ Sardis and marched on as rapidly as possible. ⁸ Whenever he arrived at a large city, he halted for a few⁹ days. But ¹⁰ when he reached his palace in Kelainai, he remained five days, and hunted wild animals in the park with Klearchos.

1. Cf. Ex. 7, note 4. 2. Cf. Ex. 9, note 1.
 3. Cf. ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ στράτευμα. 4. *About to march*, future infinitive. 5. Cf. Ex. 10, note 5.
 6. *Prepared himself*. 7. ἐξ or ἀπό? 8. See Ex. 11, note 5. 9. ὀλίγος. 10. Not a general, but a particular supposition.

Hearing this from Tissaphernes: ubi de his rebus a Tissapherne certior factus est. I have mentioned what forces Cyrus had: dixi quas copias haberet Cyrus. To arrive at: pervenire ad. Translate the first sentence of 2 into Latin. "That Cyrus was not going to march": Cyrus not to be about to march.



άρμα.

EXERCISE XIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 8, 9.

- a. ἰπρό with Dative. 1219, 2; H. 808, 2.
- b. Genitive of Measure. 1094, 5; H. 732, a.
- c. Neuter Plural with Singular Verb. 899, 2;
H. 604.

1. The source¹ of the river Marsyas is at the foot of the acropolis. 2. ²And near it the Great King³ had a large palace. 3. This palace, which was built by Xerxes, was fortified. 4. At this place the width of the Marsyas was thirty-two feet. 5. And near this river Apollo is said to have ⁴contended with Marsyas, whom ⁵he defeated and flayed. 6. The skin of the luckless⁶ Marsyas he hung up in a cave. 7. And for this reason they called the river Marsyas. 8. ⁷When Xerxes had been defeated in battle, he built the palace in Kelai-

nai. 9. He had been defeated in Greece, and built the palace ⁸during his retreat. 10. Here an enumeration of the Greeks was made. 11. The hoplites all told ⁹ amounted to ¹⁰ about eleven thousand.

1. Plural. 2. *Near which*, παρά with Dative.
3. Cf. Κύρῳ a few lines back. 4. Cf. ἐρίζοντά οἱ. 5. *Having defeated, he slayed*. 6. ἀτυχής.
7. Clause with ὅτε, or participle ; what word should come first in Greek? 8. *When he was retreating*. 9. Omit. 10. Cf. ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους.

At the foot of the Acropolis : sub arce. ἐρίζω τινί : certo, or contendō, cum aliquo. Whom he defeated and slayed : cui, cum eum viciisset, pellem detraxit. ἀποχρᾶναι : se recipere. Translate 7 and 8 into Latin. Why can you not say Xerxe victo? Palace : regia.

EXERCISE XIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 10, 11.

- a.* Cognate Accusative. 1051; H. 715.
- b.* Accusative of Extent. 1062; H. 720.
- c.* Predicate Nominative. 907; H. 595, *b.*
- d.* The Negatives οὐ and μή. 1607-13; H. 1018-25.

1. Thence he marches on five days' march, twenty-five parasangs. 2 But he stayed four days at ¹ Peltai. 3. Peltai was ² an inhabited city. 4. Here Xenias ³ celebrated the Lykaia with sacrifices. 5. And the games which he held were viewed by Cyrus. 6. At ¹ Kayster Plain the soldiers demanded their wages. 7. They often went to Cyrus's quarters. 8. For three months' pay was due them. 9. More than two months' pay ⁵ is due the Greeks. 10. But Cyrus, ⁶ having no money, can not pay them.⁷

11. Cyrus was troubled, ^{ἀνίστατο} because he had not the money due the soldiers. 12. ⁸ Evidently he wished to pay the soldiers.⁹ 13. For ¹⁰ he always ¹¹ paid when he had the money. 14. And he spoke hopefully.

1. ἐν. 2. Note the plural subject. 3. *Sacrificed the Lykaia.* 5. The subject. 6. *Not having.* 7. Omit. 8. *He was evident wishing.* 9. Not accusative. 10. Cf. *ἔχοντα ἀποδιδόναι.* 11. *ἀεί.*

At Peltai: Peltis. To Peltai: Peltas. To Cyrus's quarters: ad praetorium Cyri. Spoke hopefully: spes proponebat. Evidently he wished: apparebat eum cupere. ἀπέλετο: debebatur. Translate 7 into Latin.

EXERCISE XV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 12-14.

- a. Apposition. 911; H. 623.
- b. Infinitive in Indirect Discourse. 1522; H. 946.
- c. Personal and Impersonal Constructions. 1522, 2; H. 944.

1. While¹ Cyrus was in Kaÿster Plain, Epyaxa came there. 2. She was said to be the wife of Syennesios. 3. Who was king of the whole country of the Kilikians. 4. She gave Cyrus a good deal of money. 5. And the soldiers received² four months' pay. 6. It was said that Epyaxa had a body-guard about her. 7. The Kilikian queen³ begged of Cyrus to hold⁴ a review of the army. 8. It is said that Cyrus was willing⁵ to display the army to Epyaxa. 9. But he did not hold the review till⁶ he came to another city. 10. Epyaxa had

not yet left Cyrus, but proceeded with him to Thymbrion. 11. There was a spring ⁶ beside the road. 12. Near it Midas, King of the Phrygians, caught the Satyr. 13. He is said to have mixed ⁷ wine with the spring. 14. Therefore this was called Midas's spring.

1. ἕως. 2. λαμβάνω. 3. Omit. 4. Not ἔχω.
5. πρίν with the indicative. 6. Why is the accusative used here with παρά? 7. *The spring with wine.*

A good deal of money: magna pecunia. Cf. Matt. xxviii, 12, "And they gave large money unto the soldiers." Translate into Latin καὶ ἔδωκε Κύριος ~~δοῦναι~~ χρῆματα πολλά. Translate 7 into Latin. *Of Cyrus:* ^{ἐν ᾧ} accusative, or a with ablative, according as you use rogo or πέτο. *To hold:* not infinitive. *Hold a review: ostendo.*

EXERCISE XVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 8-14.

1. Cyrus remained twenty days near the Marsyas river, ¹which is about twenty-four feet wide. Here Apollo is said to have defeated Marsyas. Here also Xerxes, ²on his retreat from Greece, built a palace.

2. While ³Cyrus was marching on through the country, he held two reviews of the army, one ⁴of the Greeks ⁴and the other of both ⁵Greeks and barbarians. The review ⁶at Tyriaion he held ⁷because he wished to display his army to Epyaxa.

3. ⁸Now she had given him money, and he had paid his soldiers with ⁹this money. For he owed them more than three months' wages, and ¹⁰was annoyed because ¹¹he could not pay them; for it was not in his character

not to be annoyed when¹² he had no¹³ money for¹⁴ the wages of his soldiers.

1. *Of which the width, etc.* 2. *When he was retreating.* 3. ἔως. 4. τὴν μὲν . . . τὴν δέ. 5. καί. 6. Put "at Tyriaion" in the attributive position. 7. *Wishing.* 8. αὐτῇ δῆ. 9. ἀπό. Cf. Ex. 6, 5. 10. Use the imperfect. 11. ὅτι. 12. ὁπότῃ with optative; conditional relative sentence, general supposition. 13. *Not;* οὐ or μή? 14. εἰς.

One . . . the other: alter . . . alter. It was not in his character: non erat ex eius moribus. While Cyrus was marching: dum Cyrus iter facit. Observe that the Latin uses the present of a past act after dum. Because he wished: Mark the difference between quod vellet and quod volebat. How would the former be expressed in Greek? Translate 1 into Latin. Near: prope. Omit "which is." Feet: the construction is the same as in Greek.

EXERCISE XVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 15, 16.

- a.* Inceptive Aorist. 1260; H. 841.
- b.* ἐπὶ with Genitive. 1210, 1, *a, c*; H. 799, 1, *a, d*.
- c.* κατὰ with Accusative. 1211, 2, *c*; H. 800, 2, *d*.
- d.* Difference between Aorist and Imperfect.
1259; H. 829, 836.

1. It was the custom of¹ the Greeks to be drawn up for battle four deep. 2. And each commander marshalled² his own men. 3. Menon and³ his division took their stand⁴ on the right. 4. It is said that Klearchos and⁵ his men held the left. 5. While⁶ the other generals were said to occupy⁷ the centre. 6. The barbarians were drawn up⁸ by troops and by companies. 7. And thus arranged they passed in review. 8. The Greeks, however, did not march by Cyrus and Epyaxa. 9. ⁹But they, on the

contrary, rode past the whole Greek¹⁰ line.
 10. ¹¹ Cyrus rode in his chariot, but Epyaxa in her carriage. 11. The shields of all the Greeks were uncovered¹² as if for battle.

1. *To*. 2. *The [men] of himself*. 3. *The [men] with him*. 4. ἐν δεξιᾷ (sc. χειρί). 5. *The [men] of him*. 6. δέ. 7. In this exercise are several instances of synonymous English words used for the same Greek word. 8. Cf. κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. 9. οὗτοι δέ. 10. *Of the Greeks*. 11. Put μέν and δέ in their appropriate places. 12. ὥσπερ.

Four deep: in quaternos. Menon and his division: Menon cum suis. Drawn up by troops and by companies: turma-tim et centuriatim instructi. To ride by in a chariot: curru praetervehi. Translate 4 into Latin in two ways. Left: laevum.

EXERCISE XVIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 17, 18.

- a. Constructio Praegnans.* 1225; H. 788.
- b. Omission of Subject.* 897, 4; H. 602, *c.*
- c. Participle denoting Time.* 1563, 1; H. 968.
- d. Position of the Partitive Genitive.* 965; H. 730, *d.*

1. When Cyrus ¹ had stopped his chariot in front of the Greeks, he sent Pigres to Klearchos.
 2. Now Pigres, a Persian, was his interpreter.
 3. ² As his custom was, he sent an interpreter to the Greeks. 4. The Greeks ³ at his command threw forward their arms with a shout.
 5. And after this they advanced rapidly.
 6. When the trumpet sounded, the whole line advanced. 7. And great ⁴ was the terror of the Kilikian queen. 8. ⁵ The men in the tents abandoned their arms and fled. 9. It is said

that the Kilikian queen admired the discipline of the army. 10. And Cyrus is said to have been pleased ⁶ when he saw the terror of the barbarians.

1. See Ex. 2, a. 2. Cf. Ex. 17, 1. 3. *Having been ordered by him.* 4. *Much.* 5. Cf. οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, κ. τ. λ. 6. *Having seen.*

As his custom was : sicut ei mos erat. *When the trumpet sounded :* cum classicum cecinisset. *Abandoned their arms and fled :* armis relictis fugiebant. Translate 10 into Latin. *To have been pleased :* use laetor.



τρήρης.

EXERCISE XIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 19, 20.

- a.* Infinitive of Purpose. 1532; H. 951.
- b.* ὡς with Participle* 1574; H. 978.
- c.* Adverbial Accusative. 1060; H. 719.

1. Thence he marches on through Phrygia four days' march, twenty-five parasangs. 2. And remained in Ikonion, a frontier city, two days. 3. From this border city he marched into the country of Lykaonia. 4. Lykaonia was plundered ¹on the ground that it was hostile. 5. Cyrus gave it up to the Greeks to plunder. 6. Thence he marched on to Dana by the shortest road. 7. ²From there he sent Menon with the Kilikian queen to Kilikia. 8. There he put Megaphernes to death ³because he was plotting against him.⁴

9. ⁵ At any rate, he charged him ⁶ with plotting against him. 10. This Megaphernes was a wearer of the royal purple. 11. A certain other nobleman, too,⁷ was charged ⁶ with being hostile to Cyrus. 12. And having been accused by Cyrus, ⁸he was executed.

1. *As being hostile*; not accusative. 2. Express "from there" by one word. 3. *As plotting against*; cf. ὡς πολεμίαν οὖσαν. 4. *Himself*. 5. οὖν, postpositive. What is a commoner meaning of this particle? 6. Infinitive, indirect discourse. 7. καί. 8. *He died*.

τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν: via brevissima. *Gave it up . . . to plunder: eam diripiendam permisit.* Would the infinitive diripi have the same force as the gerundive? *At any rate: utique, or quomodocunque (however), res sese habet.* Translate 8 into Latin. Why the subjunctive after quod? Remember that insidiator requires the dative.

EXERCISE XX.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 15-20.

1. When Cyrus ¹was reviewing his army at Tyriaion, ²the barbarians marched past him, but he in his chariot and the Kilikian queen in her carriage rode along in front of the Greeks. Now the Greeks were drawn up by fours, all with ³bronze helmets, purple tunics, and greaves, and with their shields uncovered; and great ⁴was the splendor of the array.

2. ⁵In order to frighten the barbarians, Cyrus ordered the whole line of the Greeks to charge ⁶with their weapons advanced; and ⁷as they moved forward ⁸as rapidly as they could, the barbarians were much frightened. Even the Kilikian queen fled, leaving ⁹Cyrus behind. The Greeks were pleased ¹⁰when they saw the terror of the barbarians, and came with laughter to their encampment.

1. What tense? 2. See Ex. 17, note 11.
3. *Having*. 4. *Much*. 5. A purpose clause;
see Ex. 3, b. 6. *Throwing forward their
weapons*. 7. Genitive absolute. 8. See Ex.
3, a. 9. See Ex. 10, note 5. 10. *Having
seen*.

*With their weapons advanced: armis obiectis. Leaving
Cyrus behind: Cyro relicto.* Translate the first sentence of
2 into Latin. *To charge: use procedo.*



τοξότης.

EXERCISE XXI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 21, 22.

- a.* Dative of Time. 1192; H. 782.
- b.* Genitive Absolute. 1152; H. 970.
- c.* Conative Imperfect. 1255; H. 832.
- d.* Dative of Advantage and Disadvantage. 1165; H. 767.

1. Then Cyrus wished to invade Kilikia.
 2. Now ¹he heard that the pass was a very steep carriage road. 3. And impracticable for him to enter, because² Syennesis ³was guarding it. 4. But Syennesis did not stay on the heights. 5. A messenger ⁴told Cyrus ⁵that Syennesis had gone down to the plain. 6. And Syennesis had indeed⁶ abandoned⁷ the pass, because ¹he heard that Menon was in Kilikia. 7. Therefore he did not ⁸try to hinder Cyrus. 8. ⁹Since no one was guarding the pass, the

army invaded Kilikia. 9. Also Tamos ¹⁰ happened to be sailing around from Ionia. 10. He had Cyrus's triremes. 11. Both Greeks and barbarians ¹¹ were pleased to see a well watered plain. 12. The plain was full of wheat and barley from the mountain to the sea.

1. Cf. ἤκουε . . . Ταμῶν ἔχοντα. 2. ὅτι.
 3. What tense? 4. *Said to Cyrus.* 5. Cf. ὅτι λελοιπὸς εἶη; why optative? 6. δή.
 7. Aorist. 8. "Try to hinder" may be expressed in two ways. 9. Express by the genitive absolute; *no one guarding.* 10. See Ex. I, c. 11. Cf. Ex. 18, 10 and note.

εἰσβάλλειν εἰς: inrumpere in. *He heard that the pass was: audivit aditum esse. Since no one was guarding: nullo custodiente.* Translate 4 and 5 into Latin. Be careful about the *that*-clause. *Go down: descendo. Plain: planities.*

EXERCISE XXII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 23-25.

- a.* Dative of Degree. 1184; H. 781.
- b.* δὲ with Genitive. 1206, 1; H. 795, 1.
- c.* Accusative of Specification. 1058; H. 718.
- d.* Genitive with Comparatives. 1153; H. 755.

1. There¹ is in Kilikia a city, Tarsus by name. 2. At that time it was a large and flourishing city, full of provisions. 3. And through this city flowed a river three plethra² in width. 4. The city had been abandoned by the inhabitants for a place upon the mountains. 5. The tavern-keepers, however,³ did not go up to the mountains. 6. But they stayed in their taverns. 7. Epyaxa went down into the plain ten days ⁴before Syennesis. 8. And it was said that she arrived in⁵ Tarsus five days

before Cyrus. 9. Two companies of Menon's army were cut to pieces in the mountains. 10. Or else⁶ they were unable to find their way. 11. ⁷At any rate, one hundred hoplites perished. 12. Some say they were cut to pieces because they were plundering. 13. Others, because they were left behind by the rest of the army.

1. The expletive "there" is not expressed in Greek or in Latin.
2. See Ex. 13, *b*.
3. μέντοι, postpositive; recall the other postpositives that have occurred.
4. Cf. προτέρα Κύρου.
5. Into; why?
6. Omit.
7. See Ex. 19, note 5.

A city Tarsus by name: urbs nomine Tarsi, or urbs cui nomen erat Tarsis. In width: latitudine or in latitudinem. Five days before Cyrus: quinque ante Cyrum diebus. ἐν τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν ὄρων: in transeundis montibus. Some . . . others: alii . . . alii. Translate 3 into Latin.

EXERCISE XXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 26-27.

- a.* *διά* with Accusative. 1206, 2; H. 795, 2.
- b.* Subject of Infinitive omitted. 895, 2; H. 940.
- c.* *μετά* with Accusative. 1212, 3 (*b*); H. 801, 3, *a*.
- d.* Infinitive as Object (not in Indirect Discourse). 1519; H. 948.

1. ¹Menon gave up the palace ²in Tarsus to his army to plunder. 2. The soldiers were angry on account of the loss of their comrades. 3. Syennesis was summoned to Cyrus. 4. But he was unwilling to come ³into the power of Cyrus. 5. For he said that Cyrus was ⁴superior to him. 6. But when his ⁵wife ⁶tried to persuade him, he said he would go. 7. After that, having received pledges, he went to Cyrus. 8. On account of the pledges, Cyrus and Syennesis became acquainted with each

other. 9. And Cyrus gives him a golden necklace. 10. Which is regarded ⁷at court as ⁸a valuable present. 11. Cyrus ⁹promised not to plunder the country of Syennesis.

1. See Ex. 19, a, and 5. 2. Cf. τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ.
3. Into hands to Cyrus. 4. Better than himself.
5. The. 6. Express by one word. 7. Near the king. 8. Omit. 9. Cf. Ex. 9, 10.

μετὰ ταῦτα : post haec. At court : apud regem. To receive pledges : fidem accipere. Promised not to plunder : promisit se non direpturum [esse]. διὰ τὸν δαίμονα : propter cladem. πρὶν ἢ γυνὴ αὐτὸν πείσει : priusquam ei persuasit uxor. Translate 1 into Latin. "To plunder": to be plundered, but not infinitive.

EXERCISE XXIV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2; 21-27.

1. Syennesis, the king of Kilikia,¹ wishing to prevent Cyrus ²from entering his country, seized³ the pass over⁴ the mountains. But a messenger ⁵came and told him that Menon ⁶had already led his army through the pass, and ⁷was marching on through the plain towards Tarsus.

2. Therefore he abandoned the heights, and Cyrus went up ⁸without hindrance, and the next day came down into the plain. At Tarsus Cyrus became acquainted with Syennesis, ⁹who gave him a large sum of money, and he, on the other hand, gave him many valuable gifts.

3. Now Epyaxa had persuaded Syennesis to meet Cyrus, ¹⁰ though at first he was unwilling to put himself into his power.

1. *Cilicians.* 2. *To enter.* 3. λαμβάνω.
4. *Through.* 5. *Came saying.* 6. Cf. λελειπὼς αἶψα. 7. Use the present. 8. *No one hindering.*
9. See Ex. 4, note 1. The student should remember that μέν and δὲ are seldom both translated into English, but are very common in Greek. 10. *At first not being willing.*

Wishing to prevent Cyrus from entering: cum vellet Cyrum prohibere ne inrumperet. To persuade one to do a thing: alicui persuadere ut with subjunctive.

EXERCISE XXV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 1, 2.

- a.* ἐπὶ with Dative. 1210, 2, *c*; H. 799, 2, *c*.
- b.* Subject of Infinitive omitted. 895, 2; H. 940.
- c.* Infinitive after Verbs of Hindrance, etc. 1549, 1615; H. 963, 1029.
- d.* Position of the Genitive of Pronouns with the Article. 960, 977; H. 673, *b*.

1. "We refuse¹ to go forward.² 2. For we suspect that we are being led against the king. 3. And we were not hired for this purpose. 4. Klearchos cannot³ compel us to go. 5. We shall stone him, if he tries.⁴" 6. ⁵Such things the soldiers said to each other. 7. Klearchos ⁶tried to compel them to advance. 8. But ⁷he came near being stoned to death. 9. Then an assembly of his⁸ soldiers was summoned by him. 10. They assembled and for a short

time stood in silence. 11. And they were surprised because he ⁹ stood and wept a long time. 12. When they saw him weeping, they didn't ¹⁰ stone him ¹⁰ any more. 13. After a while Klearchos spoke as follows.

1. *Say not.* 2. Use an adverbial phrase.
3. Use the future. 4. *πειράσμαι.* What kind of conditional sentence? 5. *τοιαῦτα.* 6. See Ex. 21, c. 7. *By a little he escaped,* etc. 8. Not αὐτοῦ. 9. *Standing wept.* 10. "Not . . . any more" : οὐκ ἔτι.

We refuse to go : *negamus nos ituros [esse].* Observe that the Latin expresses the subject of the infinitive. *To stone a person* : *lapides in aliquem conicere.* *He came very near being stoned to death* : *haud multum afuit quin lapidibus obrueretur.* What is this literally, *afuit* being impersonal? Translate 2 into Latin.

EXERCISE XXVI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 3, 4.

- a.* Prohibitions. 1346; H. 874.
- b.* *μετά* with Genitive. 1212, 1, *b*; H. 801, 1.
- c.* Implied Indirect Discourse. 1502, 1369; H. 937.
- d.* The Passive of Verbs taking two Accusatives. 1239; H. 724, *a*.

1. "Do not be surprised because I wept.
 2. I was distressed at the existing state of things. 3. ¹An exile from my native land, I became Cyrus's guest-friend. 4. And I ²was well treated by him. 5. When he gave me ten thousand darics, I spent them on you. 6. ³With your help I drove the Thrakians out of the Chersonesos. 7. For the Greeks ⁴who lived there were being robbed of their land. 8. Then Cyrus summoned me. 9. And I took

the field to aid him ⁵if I could. 10. I wished to aid him ⁶in return for the money I had received from him. 11. And now you refuse⁷ to accompany me."

1. *Fleeing*. 2. Mark the idiom. 3. *With you*. 4. Participle. Notice how often the Greek participle corresponds to a relative clause in English, and conversely. 5. This clause is implied indirect discourse. The direct form would be ἐὰν δύνωμαι. 6. Cf. ἀνθ' ὧν. 7. See Ex. 25, note 1.

To be distressed, take it hard: moleste ferre. An exile from my native land: patria expulsus. I spent them on you: in vestrum commodum impendebam. To aid him if I could: ut eum iuvarem, si possem. Translate 10 into Latin. In return for: pro. The relative pronoun may not be omitted as in English.

EXERCISE XXVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 5, 6.

- a.* *ἀν* with Infinitive. 1308; H. 964.
- b.* Emphatic Negation. 1619; H. 1030.
- c.* Genitive of Separation. 1117, 1140; H. 748.
- d.* Conditional Relative Sentences: Future, more vivid. 1434; H. 916.

1. "I am distressed because you do not wish to accompany me. 2. But I will not¹ desert you or¹ prove false to you. 3. ²If I wish to enjoy the friendship of Cyrus, ³I must of course desert you. 4. But ⁴if I go with you, I must prove false to him. 5. And nobody ever said that I ⁵proved false to the Greeks. 6. With you I will suffer ⁶whatever is necessary. 7. ⁷Wherever you go, I will go. 8. I think I should be in honor, ⁸if I should go with you. 9. Since you are to me equally⁹ fatherland

and friends and companions, I will accompany you. 10. Without friends and companions ¹⁰ I should of course not be able to repel my foes. 11. Whether you will be my friends I know not."

1. *Neither . . . nor, οὔτε . . . οὔτε.* 2. A present supposition. 3. *Necessity [is] to me.*
4. A future supposition. 5. What mood?
6. Conditional relative clause, like "if anything shall be necessary." 7. See note 6.
8. Cf. *ὅπου ἂν ᾖ*, which is equal to "if I shall be anywhere." 9. *καί.* 10. This clause in the direct form represents *ἂν εἶναι* of the text.

I will suffer whatever is necessary: quidquid opus erit, patiar. Wherever you go: ubicumque ibitis. Without friends and companions: si ab amicis sociisque destitutus sim. ὥς ἐμοῦ οὖν λόντος . . . οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε: me iturum esse persuasum habete. εἰ δίκαια ποιήσω οὐκ οἶδα: haud scio num iuste facturus sim. Translate 11 into Latin.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 1-6.

1. When Klearchos found out that he could not compel his men¹ to advance, he collected² an assembly, and spoke as follows:

2. "Fellow-soldiers, do not wonder that I wished to accompany Cyrus, for he was my³ guest-friend, and had honored me⁴ in many ways, and of course I wanted to aid him in return for the benefits I had received from him. But when I found out that you⁵ would not go forward, I was distressed, and even⁶ shed tears.

3. "However,⁷ I must⁸ go with you, for I led you into the country of the barbarians, and now I will not desert you; and no one shall ever say that I preferred the friendship of Cyrus. Now don't stone me any more.⁹"

1. Not *ἄνδρες* or *ἄνθρωποι*. 2. Use the participle. 3. See Ex. 7, note 7. 4. Cf. τὰ ἄλλα.
5. Remember that *εἰμι* is future in sense.
6. καί. 7. μέντοι. 8. See Ex. 27, note 3.
9. "Not any more," *μηκέτι*; why not *οὐκ ἔτι*?

When Klearchos found out that he could not: Clearchus cum intellexisset se non posse. That you would not go forward: vos non ituros [esse]. Now don't stone me any more: nolite iam in me lapides conicere. Translate 1 into Latin and compare it with the Greek. Assembly: contio.



EXERCISE XXIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 7, 8.

- a.* πρὸς with Accusative. 1216, 3; H. 805, 3.
- b.* ἐπὶ with Accusative. 1210, 3; H. 799, 3.
- c.* Tenses in Indirect Discourse. 1483; H. 853-5.
- d.* παρὰ with Genitive, Dative and Accusative.
1213, 1221; H. 802, 790.

1. Klearchos ¹said that he would not march to the king. 2. And when his soldiers heard that,² they approved. 3. For they thought that Cyrus ³was marching against his brother. 4. And they did not wish to go ⁴into the interior. 5. Cyrus thought that men from Xenias and Pasion ³would go with him. 6. But when they encamped near Klearchos, he was annoyed. 7. So he sent for Klearchos, and Klearchos sent a messenger to him unknown to the soldiers. 8. "Be of good courage,

Cyrus,⁵ ⁶ for I will go with you. 9. And these things will be settled satisfactorily.⁷ 10. ⁸ For myself, I do not wish to go to you. 11. But do you ⁹ continue to send for me."

1. *Refused to march*; cf. Ex. 25, 1 and note 1.
2. *These [things]*. 3. What would be the tense of the direct form? 4. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 5. The vocative is very often preceded by *ὦ*. 6. Cf. *ὡς καταστησόμενων τούτων*. 7. Adverbial phrase. 8. *ἔγωγε*. 9. Present tense.

Klearchos said that he would not march against the king: Clearchus negavit se ad regem iter facturum. Unknown to the soldiers: militibus inscientibus. Be of good courage: bono animo es. Translate 2 and 3 into Latin. Approve: laudo.

EXERCISE XXX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 9, 10.

- a.* Partitive Genitive. 1088; H. 729 *c.*
- b.* Participle with σύνιδα. 1590; H. 982 *a.*
- c.* Object Clauses after Verbs of Fearing. 1378; H. 887.
- d.* Indirect Discourse with ὅτι and ὥς. 1487; H. 930-2.

1. To another assembly came ¹any one of the soldiers that wished 2. And Klearchos ²made the following address. 3. "Our relations to Cyrus are in just the same position as his³ to us. 4. Since we are no longer his soldiers, evidently we shall no longer receive pay from him. 5. However, I think we have wronged him. 6. ⁴Are not you conscious of having deceived him? 7. I⁵ know that ⁶I have deceived him. 8. So that when he

sends for me, I am unwilling to go to him.
 9. And besides, I am afraid that he will send for me again.⁶ 10. ⁷Of necessity, then, I must go to him. 11. And he will ⁸punish me for the wrongs I have done him."

1. *The [one] wishing of the soldiers.* 2. *Said these things.* 3. Use the genitive of ἐκείνος, there being no possessive pronoun of the third person in prose. 4. ἄρα οὐ. 5. Since the second "I" is not expressed in Greek, the emphasis comes on the first; ἔγωγε. 6. πάλιν. 7. *Necessity will be to me*; Cf. Ex. 27, 3. 8. *Inflict punishment upon me* (dative) *of those things in which I have wronged him.*

Any one of the soldiers that wished: cuicumque ex militibus libebat. *Our relations*: res nostrae. *Are in just the same position*: eodem omnino modo se habent. οὕτως ἔχει: ita se habet. σένοιδα ἐμάντῳ: mihi conscius sum. τὸ μὲν μέγιστον αἰσχυρόμενος: maxime quia me pudet. Translate 7 into Latin. *Deceive*: fallo.

EXERCISE XXXI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 11-13.

- a.* Reflexive Pronouns. 993; H. 683.
- b.* *ἵνα* in Indirect Questions. 1013, 1600;
H. 700, 1011, *a.*
- c.* Future Participle denoting Purpose. 1563, 4;
H. 969, *c.*
- d.* Genitive with Verbs of Mental Action, etc.
1102; H. 742.

1. ¹Do not neglect yourselves. 2. But consider what you must do next.² 3. As long as we sleep, we are neglecting ourselves. 4. We must³ consider, therefore, how we shall⁴ make the safest retreat. 5. Without provisions⁵ neither general nor private is of any account. 6. Now you all see that Cyrus has⁶ a large force. 7. For you are encamped not far from him. 8. And he is a dangerous enemy

to any one with whom he is at war. 9. ⁷I have told you what I think. 10. And now it seems to be time for you to tell what you⁸ think. 11. Some told what they thought, and some were prompted by Cyrus.

1. See Ex. 26, a. 2. *From these [things]*.
3. This may be expressed in two ways, both illustrated in the text. 4. *Go away most safely*. 5. See Ex. 27, b. 6. Participle in indirect discourse. 7. *ἔρηκα*. 8. Emphatic, and therefore to be expressed.

As long as : *quamdiu*. *What you must do next* : *quid deinceps vobis agendum sit*. *καθίσθαι* : *considerare*. *ἐχθρός* : *inimicus*. *πολέμιος* : *hostis*. *ἄρα καθεύδειν* : *tempus dormiendi*. *Do not* : *nolite*. *καὶ γάρ* : *nam etiam*. Translate 1, 3 and 6 into Latin.

EXERCISE XXXII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 7-13.

1. Klearchos refused¹ to go to Cyrus, but sent a messenger to him² to tell him that everything³ ⁴would turn out satisfactorily. Then he⁵ called an assembly of his soldiers, and said that, since they refused⁶ to follow Cyrus, they were no longer his soldiers, nor was he any longer their paymaster.

2. "So that it is time," said he, "for us to consider what we must do. ⁷Stand up and tell what you think is best. We have deceived Cyrus, and I think that he is no longer our friend. He thinks that he has been wronged by us, and I am afraid ⁸that he will be a dangerous enemy."

3. "Well,"⁹ said some one, prompted by Klearchos, "I think that Cyrus is a most valuable friend, and that the difficulty in going away without his knowledge is very great."

1. See Ex. 29, note 1.
2. See Ex. 31, c.
3. *All things*.
4. Always ask yourself this question when dealing with indirect discourse : What would be the tense in the direct form ?
5. *Brought together*.
6. Optative.
7. *Having stood up, tell*.
8. See Ex. 30, c.
9. ἀλλά.

οὐκ ἔτι : non iam. *He thinks that he has been wronged by us* : existimat se a nobis iniuria adfectum esse. *I am afraid that he will be* : vereor ne sit. *Sent a messenger to tell* : In what ways may "to tell" be expressed in Latin ?



ὅπλιτης.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 14, 15.

- a. Participle with *φθάω*. 1586; H. 984.
- b. Verbals in *τέος*. 1594-7; H. 988-91.
- c. The Negative *μή*. 1610-11; H. 1019, *ff*.
- d. Two Accusatives after Verbs of Asking. 1069; H. 724.

1. One in particular pretended that he¹ was in a hurry to go back. 2. And so he proposed to choose another general. 3. For Klearchos was not willing to take command. 4. If Cyrus² is not willing to give us transports, we shall ask him for a guide. 5. But we must³ have a guide⁴ to lead us away. 6. And we must preoccupy the heights in order that Cyrus may not⁵ get the start of us in seizing them. 7. Let no one of the Kilikians preoccupy the heights. 8. That they⁶ must not do. 9. The Greeks

will follow ⁷ whatever guide you may choose.
10. But there are many reasons why ⁸ we
⁹ ought to obey Klearchos.

1. Why should not "he" be expressed?
2. *Be not willing.* 3. *χρή.* 4. *Whoever shall lead.* 5. Cf. *φθάσωσι καταλαμβάντες.* 6. Use the verbal.
7. *The guide (dative) whomever.*
8. *On account of which.* 9. The verbal of *πείθω* is *πειστέον.*

Pretended that he was in a hurry: simulabat se properare. οὐκ ἐβούλετο: nolebat. A guide to lead us away: ducem qui nos abducatur. That they must not do: hoc facere non debent; or hoc eis non faciendum est. Whatever guide you may choose: quemcumque ducem elegeritis. Why: quam ob rem. Translate 4 into Latin. The Latin idiom requires here the future or future perfect indicative. Translate 10 into Latin. Be careful about the mood in the last part.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 16, 17.

- a.* Assimilation of Mood. 1439; H. 919, *a.*
- b.* Dative of Accompaniment. 1189-90; H. 774.
- c.* Assimilation (Attraction) of the Relative. 1031; H. 994.
- d.* Conditional Relative Sentences: Future, less vivid. 1428, 1436; H. 912, 917.

1. ¹He who bids us ask Cyrus for transports is foolish. 2. For Cyrus is not ²going to make his expedition back again. 3. Another pointed out the folly of ³the one who asked for a guide. 4. ⁴Just as if Cyrus would give a trustworthy⁵ guide. 5. He was afraid to go on board the boats that Cyrus ⁶might give. 6. I, too, should be afraid to follow the guide that Cyrus might give. 7. Now it is not possible to go away ⁷if Cyrus is unwilling. 8. And

we cannot ⁸ get off without his knowing it.
 9. If we take his transports ⁹ what hinders his
 sinking us, transports and all? 10. Or leading
 us ¹⁰ to a place it will be impossible to get
 out of?

1. *The [one] bidding.* 2. Future tense.
 3. See note 1. 4. Cf. ὥσπερ . . . Κύρου ποιο-
 μένου. 5. πιστός. 6. Potential optative with
 ἄν. 7. Genitive absolute. 8. *Going off, escape*
the notice of him. 9. Cf. τί κωλύει . . . [ἡμᾶς]
 κελεύειν. 10. *Whence it will not be possible to*
go out.

Just as if Cyrus would give: quasi Cyrus daturus esset.
What hinders his sinking? quid impedit quo minus de-
mergat? Get off without his knowing it: digredientes
cum latere. αὐταῖς ταῖς τριήρεσι: cum ipsis triremibus.
 Translate 1 into Latin, beginning "stultus."

EXERCISE XXXV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 18, 19.

- a.* Participle expressing Condition. 1563, 5 ;
H. 969, *d.*
- b.* Dative with Compound Verbs. 1179; H. 775.
- c.* *χράσμαι* with Dative and Cognate Accusative.
1183; H. 777, *a.*
- d.* Tenses of the Dependent Moods (not in
Indirect Discourse). 1271-8; H. 851.

1. ¹This man recommended that suitable persons ² ³should go to Cyrus. 2. And these, ⁴when they went, asked Cyrus ⁵what use he wished ⁶to make of them. 3. We should follow, if the undertaking were similar to ⁷the former one. 4. For Greeks formerly went inland ⁸with Cyrus. 5. And we do not wish to be more cowardly than they. 6. But if the undertaking be toilsome, he must ⁹ ¹⁰win us

over ¹¹the best way he can. 7. Or if the undertaking appear dangerous, we must ¹⁰prevail on him to let us off. 8. If we should be won over, we should be friendly to Cyrus. 9. If we go off in friendship, we shall go off in safety. 10. ¹²When we have heard what Cyrus may say, we will deliberate.

1. *It seemed best to this [man].* 2. Omit.
3. Infinitive. 4. *Having gone.* 5. Cf. τί . . .
χρησθαι. 6. Indirect question after secondary
tense. 7. Cf. τῆς πρόσθεν. 8. See Ex. 29,
note 4. 9. ἀνάγκη. 10. *Persuade.* 11. ὃ
δυνατὸν μάλιστα. 12. *Having heard.*

τί βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι : quam ob rem nostra uti
velit opera. *This man recommended : huic visum est.*
Suitable persons : idonei. Deliberate : consilium capere.
Translate 1, and 10 into Latin. Remember that "when we
have heard" would be "when we shall have heard."

EXERCISE XXXVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 14-19.

1. ¹My proposal is, if Klearchos does not wish to lead us back, to ask Cyrus for boats; in order that we may sail away as quickly as possible to Greece. For if we have boats, we can ²get away safely. But if we cannot prevail upon Cyrus to give us boats, what prevents his giving us a guide, who will lead us through ³a country that is friendly?

2. If we do not follow Cyrus, where ⁴shall we buy provisions? For the market, ⁵you know, is in his army. And if Cyrus should give us a guide, I should be afraid to follow him. Evidently ⁶there are ⁷many reasons why Klearchos will not ⁸assume this command, but he will obey whomever we may choose.

1. Cf. Ex. 35, 1, and note 1. 2. Future.
 3. Put the adjective in the predicate position.
 4. ποῦ. 5. δὴ. 6. Cf. Ex. 30, 4. 7. *Many*
[things] on account of which. 8. Cf. στρατηγή-
 σοντα . . . στρατηγίαν.

Prevail upon one to: alicui persuadere ut. Translate the first sentence of 2 into Latin, but do not use the present indicative; also the third sentence of 2.



βίκος (ἀμφορεύς).

EXERCISE XXXVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 20, 21.

- a.* Genitive of Time. 1136; H. 759.
- b.* Verbals in *-τός*. 776, 1, 2; H. 475.
- c.* Article with Distributive Force. 951; H. 657, *c.*
- d.* Future Infinitive after Verbs of Promising.
1286; H. 948, *a.*

1. The deputies asked Cyrus ¹the questions that the army had agreed upon. 2. And he replied that he wished ²to go to the Euphrates river. 3. For Abrokomas, his personal enemy, was there. 4. Now the Euphrates was twelve stages off. 5. ³If Abrokomas should be there, he would punish him. 6. The soldiers had a suspicion that Abrokomas was ²not there. 7. Nevertheless they decided to follow. 8. For Cyrus ⁴promised that he would lead them to the river. 9. And, ⁵as they demanded addi-

tional pay, he gave them fifty per cent. more⁶ than they had before. 10. This⁷ amounted to a daric and a half a month to⁸ each man. 11. That the Euphrates was thirteen stages off, nobody heard, at least openly.

1. Recast this before trying to put it into Greek.
2. Not imperfect or aorist; why?
3. Future supposition, less vivid form.
4. Cf. *ὑπισχνέται . . . δώσειν*.
5. *To them demanding*, etc.
6. Notice the attraction of the relative.
7. See Ex. 13, 11.
8. *The soldier*.

ἡμιόλιον . . . οὐ πρότερον ἔφερον: dimidio maius stipendium quam id quod prius accipiebant. τοῦ μηνός: singulis mensibus. *To demand additional pay*: auctum stipendium poscere. τὴν δίκην: meritam poenam. *Punish*. poenam sumere. Translate 2 into Latin. Also 5; do not use the imperfect subjunctive; why not?

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 1-3.

- a.* Causal Sentences. 1505; H. 925.
- b.* Dative of Instrument. 1181; H. 776.
- c.* Genitive with Verbs of Ruling, etc. 1109;
H. 741.
- d.* Uses of the Middle Voice. 1242, 1, 2, 3;
H. 811-14.

1. Issus is a frontier city of Kilikia, situated on the sea-coast. 2. To this city Cyrus marched from the Pyramos river. 3. Thither came and cast anchor sixty ships. 4. Pythagoras was admiral over¹ the thirty-five ships from Peloponnesos. 5. And Tamos, an Egyptian, had been besieging Miletos with twenty ships. 6. Which now followed him from Ephesos to Issus. 7. Miletos was besieged, since it had been friendly to Tissaphernes. 8. And Tissa-

phernes, ²you remember, had made war upon Cyrus. 9. Four hundred Greek mercenaries, having revolted from Abrokomas, came to Cyrus. 10. And Cheirisophos, summoned by Cyrus, commanded seven hundred hoplites.

1. ἐπί with dative ; cf. ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, *on board the ships*. 2. Express by a common particle.

Situated on the sea-coast: ad mare sita. Is sequor followed by the same case as ἵπομαι? συνεπολέμει Κέρφ πρὸς αὐτόν : adversus hunc cum Cyro bellum gesserat. μισθοφόροι : stipendiarii. παρὰ Κέρφ : apud Cyrum. *Hoplites* : milites gravis armaturae. Translate 2 and 10 into Latin. *Command* : duco.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 4, 5.

- a.* Position of ἀμφοτέρως. 976; H. 673, *a.*
- b.* Implied Indirect Discourse. 1502; H. 937.
- c.* Agreement of Verb with Predicate Noun.
904; H. 610.
- d.* Dependent Clauses in Indirect Discourse.
1497, 1, 2; H. 931-2.

1. Syennesis was guarding the inner wall.
 2. And Abrokomas was said to hold the outer one,¹ that toward Syria. 3. ²The space between the inner wall and the river is a stade. 4. And the width of the Karsos river is one plethrum.
 5. ³The whole distance between the walls is three stades. 6. At both the gates guards had been stationed.⁴ 7. Cyrus put ashore his ⁵hoplites, that they might overpower the enemy.
 8. For he thought ⁶that Abrokomas would be

guarding the pass. 9. ⁷ But he, ⁸ hearing that Cyrus was near, had retreated. 10. However, Cyrus did not think that he would march out of Syria. 11. But presently⁹ he heard ¹⁰ that he was retreating through Phoinikia.

1. Omit. 2. *The middle of*. 3. Cf. note 2.
 4. *τίθημι*. 5. *The*. 6. *οἶομαι*. 7. *ὁ δέ*. 8. Cf.
ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κῦρον ὄντα. 9. *αὐτίκα*. 10. Cf.
 note 8.

τὸ μὲν ἴσμεν . . . τὸ δὲ ἔξω [τείχος] : [castellum] citarius . . . ulterius. εὖρος πλέθρον : latitudine or in latitudinem plethri. ἀποβιβάζειν : in litore exponere. Translate 7 and 10 into Latin. Retreat : se recipere. However : what is the proper position of autem?

EXERCISE XL.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 20—4, 5.

1. A river, ¹Pyramos by name, flows through Kilikia. This river is fifteen parasangs distant from Issus, ¹a frontier city of Kilikia, large and prosperous. There Cyrus stayed three days. And Pythagoras, a Lakedaimonian, came there with thirty-five ships. Cheirisophos also was on board the fleet ² with seven hundred hoplites.

2. Cyrus thought that ³if he should land troops, some ⁴ ⁵ on the hither side of the Syrian wall and some ⁴ ⁶ on the further side, he would be able to overpower the enemy and get by the pass. Then ⁷ he proposed to march on to the Euphrates river, twelve stages off, where he heard that Abrokomas was. But if Abrokomas

should not be there, they would then ⁸ consider the situation.

1. See Ex. 15, a. 2. *Ships*. 3. Dependent clause in indirect discourse. 4. Cf. Ex. 5, a. 5. *Within*. 6. *Without*. 7. ἑντρα. 8. *Deliberate in reference to these things*.

Cyrus thought that if he should land troops, etc. : Cyrus putavit si copias exposuisset. εἰς καὶ ἔξω : citra ultraque. Consider : consilium capere. Translate the first sentence and the last into Latin.



θώραξ.

EXERCISE XLI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 6, 7.

- a.* The Future Optative. 1287; H. 855, *a.*
- b.* Genitive of Value. 1133, 1135; H. 753, *f.*
- c.* Present with force of Perfect. 1256; H. 827.
- d.* Participle denoting Cause. 1563, 2; H. 969, *b.*

1. At Myriandos two Greek generals left Cyrus's expedition and sailed away. 2. The names of these commanders were Xenias and Pasion, the one an Arkadian, the other a Megarian. 3. They, as it seemed, were piqued because Klearchos kept their¹ soldiers. 4. Now these soldiers had gone over to him. 5. For they thought² he was going back to Greece. 6. And Cyrus allowed Klearchos to keep them. 7. A report spread abroad that these generals³ had sailed away. 8. They had put⁴ their valuable property on board a transport. 9. ⁵ Most people

thought that they were cowards. 10. And they⁶ wished that Cyrus would capture them. 11. But he did not pursue them. 12. ⁷We pity them if they are taken by Cyrus.

1. *Their own.* 2. νομίζω. 3. Aorist. 4. *The [things] worth much.* 5. *They seemed to most to be cowards.* 6. Cf. εὔχοντο αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι. 7. The direct form of ἠκτιρον εἰ ἀλώσονται. Change the optative to the same tense of the indicative. What other change is necessary?

τὰ πλείστον ἔξῃα : res maximi preti. *Most people thought that they were cowards* : plerisque videbantur esse ignavi. ὀλκάδες : naves onerariae. *We pity them* : eorum nos miseret. Translate 5 and 12 into Latin. Is "are taken" a real present?

EXERCISE XLII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 8, 9.

- a.* Predicate Accusative. 1077; H. 726.
- b.* Genitive of Separation. 1117; H. 748.
- c.* Two Accusatives. 1073-4; H. 725, *a.*
- d.* Subject and Agent of the Passive. 1234-6; H. 818, *a.*

1. Cyrus knew ¹whither Xenias and Pasion had gone. 2. And his triremes could catch their transport. 3. But he let² them escape. 4. "By the gods," said he, "no one shall say ³that I pursued them. 5. Let them be well assured ⁴that I shall not arrest them." 6. And Cyrus ⁵was not wont to use any one ⁶so long as he was with him. 7. And then treat him ill, ⁷when he wanted to go away. 8. The Greeks were somewhat ⁸dispirited in reference to the expedition. 9. But on account of

Cyrus's magnanimity ⁷towards Xenias and Pasion, they followed with greater spirit. 10. After this they came to rivers full of large and tame fish. 11. Now the Syrians regard fishes as gods. 12. Nor do they allow ⁸any one to injure the doves.

1. Indirect discourse after secondary tense.
2. ἐάω. 3. Indirect discourse after primary tense. 4. Imperfect; see Ex. 11, b. 5. Note carefully the dependence of this clause, and see Ex. 11, c. 6. Expressed in the comparative. 7. Cf. περὶ ἐμέ. 8. Omit "any one."

He knew whither they had gone: intellexit quo ivissent. Somewhat dispirited: animo minus alacri. On account of Cyrus's magnanimity towards them: propter Cyri erga eos virtutem. Translate 8 and 10 into Latin. Tame: mansuetus. Injure: noceo, with dative.

EXERCISE XLIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 10-12.

- a.* Tenses of the Participle. 1288; H. 856.
- b.* Genitive with Verbs of Ruling, etc. 1109;
H. 741.
- c.* Genitive with Verbs of Depriving. 1118;
H. 748, *a.*
- d.* Indirect Discourse with *ὅτι* and *ὥς*. 1481;
H. 930-3.

1. Belesys, ¹ who had been ruler of Syria, had a large park there.² 2. This park Cyrus laid waste. 3. And ³ a report spread abroad that he ⁴ would burn down the palace. 4. Thapsakos is situated on the Euphrates river. 5. At that very place Cyrus told the Greek generals that he ⁴ should march against the king. 6. ⁵ The soldiers also were told this by the generals. 7. The generals ⁶ sent for the soldiers and

⁷tried to persuade them to follow. 8. But they said that the generals knew ⁸the facts before. 9. And they were angry with them. 10. However, they said they ⁴would follow, if some one would give them money. 11. Those ⁹who went inland with Cyrus before received ¹⁰money.

1. *The [one] having ruled.* 2. Put this word first. 3. Cf. Ex. 41, 7. 4. Future indicative in the direct form. 5. *This was said to the soldiers.* 6. Participle and verb, instead of two verbs. 7. See Ex. 21, c. 8. *These [things].* 9. Cf. note 1. 10. λαμβάνω.

ὁ Συρίας ἀρχάς: qui Syriae praefuerat. *Sent for the soldiers and tried to persuade them to follow:* militibus arcesitis persuadebant ut sequerentur. *March: iter facere.* *If some one: si quis.* Translate 5 and 10 into Latin.

EXERCISE XLIV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 6-12.

1. After Xenias and Pasion ¹had deserted Cyrus, he called the generals together and said that they had not ²got beyond his reach, because he could catch them with his triremes. Now they were sailing away in a transport. But he said that he should not pursue them, ³lest some one might say ⁴that as long as ⁵a man was with him he used him, but when he wanted to go away, he arrested him and treated him ill.

2. Nor did he deprive them ⁶of their wives and children, whom ⁷he had under guard in Tralles. So they got back their wives and children on account of their former good services to Cyrus. After this the army marched on twelve stages, sixty-five parasangs, to the

Euphrates river, which was four stades in width.

1. See Ex. 2, *a*.
2. ἀποφεύγω.
3. Negative purpose ; μή with optative.
4. Observe that the following clauses put the statements of the text in the indirect form. In such cases, when the subjunctive is changed to the optative, ἄν is dropped ; ἐπειδάν becomes ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδή.
5. Any one.
6. See Ex. 43, *c*.
7. Note the gender.

Nor did he deprive them of their wives and children : neque eos uxoribus liberisque orbavit. ἵνα ἂν παρή : dum adsit. Desert : deserere. Get beyond one's reach : aufugere. Translate the first sentence into Latin. After : postquam with perfect indicative, or cum with pluperfect subjunctive.

EXERCISE XLV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 4, 13, 14.

- a.* *πρίν* with the Infinitive. 1469-71; H. 955.
- b.* Genitive of Material. 1085, 4; H. 729, *f*.
- c.* Temporal Particles, "Until" and "Before."
1463-5; H. 920-4.
- d.* Conditional Relative Sentences: Future, more
vivid. 1434; H. 916.

1. When we arrive in Babylon, I will give each man five minae of silver. 2. And pay in full till you ¹get back to Ionia. 3. I know not whether you will follow me or not. 4. Cyrus promised to give them money before it was clear ²whether they would go or not. 5. ³What reply did the Greeks give to Cyrus? 6. They said ²they would go, if he would do what ⁴he promised. 7. What did Menon bid his men do? 8. He said that they ought to cross the

river. 9. "If," said he, "you cross the river before it is evident whether the rest will cross or not, Cyrus will honor you. 10. But you must obey me, ⁵if you wish to be honored by Cyrus."

1. *Come to Ionia again.* 2. See Ex. 32, note 4. 3. *What* (not ὃ τι) *did the Greeks reply?* 4. ὃ τι. 5. Present supposition.

When we arrive in Babylon: ubi primum Babylonem venerimus. *Whether you will follow me or not:* utrum me secuturi sitis necne. πῶτε δ᾿ ἄλλον εἶναι: priusquam constaret. *You must obey me:* vos oportet mihi parere. Translate 5, 7, and 8 into Latin. Recast 5 as in note 3.



GREEK WARRIORS PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

EXERCISE XLVI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 4, 15, 16.

- a.* Prohibitions. 1346; H. 866, 2.
- b.* Genitive of the Infinitive. 1547; H. 959.
- c.* Genitive with Various Verbs. 1099; H. 738-9.
- d.* Object Clauses after Verbs of Striving, etc. 1372; H. 885.

1. If you begin the crossing, Cyrus will be grateful to you. 2. And he will repay you, ¹because you are more zealous than the others. 3. If you vote to cross the river, I also ²shall be grateful to you. 4. ³If the others should vote ⁴in the negative, we should all go back again. 5. But you would seem to Cyrus to be the most faithful. 6. And whatever we wish, we shall receive from him. 7. Let us then cross the river, before the others vote. 8. And when ⁵Cyrus learns that we have crossed, he

will be pleased. 9. And I know that he will see to it that we get whatever we wish. 10. ⁶If he does not do this, no longer think him Cyrus.

1. *As being more zealous.* 2. καί, put before the word it emphasizes. 3. Note the change of form in this conditional sentence. 4. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 5. ἐπειδάν.
6. Future supposition.

To begin the crossing: initium facere traiciendi. To be grateful: gratiam habere. ὅπως δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμὲ ἐπαινέσετε ἐμοὶ μᾶλιστα: verum ut vos etiam me laudetis, mihi curae erit. No longer think: nolite iam habere. Translate 1, 8, and 10 into Latin. In 1 "begin" may be future or future perfect. In 8 "learns": shall have heard.

EXERCISE XLVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 17-19.

- a.* ὧς with Participle. 1574; H. 978.
- b.* Partitive Genitive. 1085, 7; H. 729, *c.*
- c.* Genitive with words of Fulness and Want.
1112, 1140; H. 753, *c.*

1. The soldiers of Menon ¹indulged high hopes. 2. And ²of course they wished Cyrus to be successful. 3. Then Cyrus, having sent presents to Menon, crossed the river himself. 4. And all the Greeks followed him. 5. The river wet no one of them above the breast.³ 6. Never ⁴had the river been passable on foot except then. 7. Now this seemed providential. 8. Clearly the river made way for Cyrus, ⁵because he was to be king. 9. Why, ⁶one might ask,⁷ did not Cyrus use boats? 10. Because

they had all been burned by Abrokomas.
 11. Near the Araxes river were villages full
 of corn and wine. 12. Here they waited three
 days, ⁸ gathering supplies.

1. *Were in great hopes.* 2. δῆ. 3. Plural.
4. Use the aorist. 5. *As about to be king.*
6. See Ex. 51, d. 7. ἐρωτάω. 8. Participle ;
 not the aorist.

Indulged high hopes: magnam in spem veniebant.
 εὐτυχέω: felix sum. *No one of them: nemo ex iis.* εἰ μὴ
 τότε: praeterquam illo tempore. *This seemed providential:*
 divinitus accidisse hoc visum est. Translate 4 and 9 into
 Latin. In 4 observe the different syntax of "him" in Greek
 and Latin. *Near: prope.*

EXERCISE XLVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

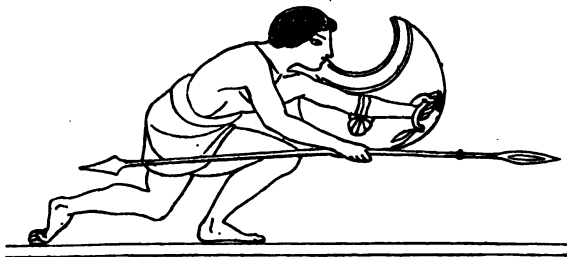
Anabasis I. 4, 13-19.

1. ¹During the halt at Thapsakos, Menon persuaded his men to cross the Euphrates river, before it was evident whether ²the rest of the Greeks would cross or not. He told them ³that ⁴if they did so ⁵they would be honored by Cyrus more than the others, and that Cyrus would employ them, as being most zealous, for garrison duties and captaincies.

2. Now Cyrus knew how to requite a favor, if any one did, and ⁶those who were most faithful to him received from him ⁷whatever they wanted. Accordingly, when he heard ⁸that Menon's army had crossed, he was pleased, and said ⁹that he would take care that they also should be pleased.

1. *While they were staying.* 2. *The other Greeks.* 3. See Ex. 32, note 4. 4. In changing from subjunctive to optative, *εάν* becomes *εἰ*. 5. *This.* 6. *The [ones] being most faithful.* 7. What kind of a clause is this? 8. Cf. Ex. 39, 9. 9. Cf. *ὅπως . . . ἐπαινέσετε μελήσει.*

Persuaded his men to cross: militibus persuasit ut transirent. If they did so: si hoc fecissent. He knew how to requite a favor: gratiam referre sciebat. Halt: maneo. Or not: necne. Translate the first sentence of 1 into Latin. Recast the first clause and remember that *dum* is followed by the present of a past act.



πελταστής.

EXERCISE XLIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 5, 1-3.

- a. οὐ in Apodosis; μή in Protasis. 1383, 1; H. 1018-21.
- b. Present and Past General Suppositions. 1393, 1, 2; 1431, 1, 2; H. 894, 914, B.
- c. Pluperfect with Meaning of the Imperfect. 1263; H. 849, c.

1. In this region the ground is ¹covered with wormwood. 2. And all the ground is level like the sea. 3. All the shrubbery and reeds are fragrant.² 4. Sometimes the soldiers give chase to the wild asses and gazelles. 5. Now these asses, ³if one pursues them, run forward and then ⁴stand still.⁴ 6. And ⁵when the horses draw near, they do the same thing again.⁴ 7. So ⁵they cannot be taken ⁸unless the horsemen relieve one another. 8. Their

flesh is tenderer than venison. 9. ⁶ One could not catch a bustard, unless he started it up suddenly. 10. Ostriches do not fly, but use their wings like sails.

1. *Full of*. 2. Neuter plural. 3. Notice the change from the past general supposition of the text to the present. 4. Omit. 5. *It is not possible to take them*. 6. Cf. τὰς δὲ ὠρίδας αὖ τις, κ.τ.λ. and note change of time.

Covered with wormwood: absinthio plenum. Sometimes gave chase to: nonnumquam consectabantur. Run forward and then stand still: procurrunt et deinde subsistunt. They cannot be taken: nulla est eos capiendi ratio; or non potest eos capi. Translate 1, 6, and 7 into Latin. In 6 "and when": quotienscumque. πλησιάζω: appropinquo.

EXERCISE L.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 5, 4-6.

- a.* Genitive of Price. 1133; H. 746.
- b.* Dative of Possession. 1173; H. 768.
- c.* Accusative of Specification. 1058; H. 718.
- d.* Participle denoting Manner. 1563, 3; H. 969, *a.*

1. The Maskas river is a plethrum¹ in width.
2. And it encircles a town² by the name of Korsote.
3. ³On their march through the desert, they kept the Euphrates on the right.
4. No one of the soldiers died of starvation.
5. Because they ⁴had procured supplies at Korsote.
6. But they could not buy grain except ⁵at a very high price.
7. A capithe of wheat flour was worth four sigli.
8. And they could buy a quart of barley meal for fifteen obols.
9. So they ⁶had to get along with⁷ eat-

ing meat. 10. On account of the lack⁸ of fodder they lost many of the pack-animals.

1. The genitive or the adjective may be used.
2. Recast the phrase before translating.
3. *Marching desert stages.*
4. Aorist.
5. *περὶ πλείστον.*
6. Use *χρή.*
7. Omit.
8. *ἀπορία.*

ἀπόλετο ὑπὸ λιμοῦ : fame peribat. *ἐπισιτίσαντο* : cibaria parabant. *For fifteen obols* : obolis quindecim. *ὑποζύγιον* : iumentum. *χόρτος* : pabulum. *ἀπορία* : penuria. Translate 4 and 10 into Latin. In 4 "of the soldiers" is not to be turned by the genitive.



σφενδονήτης.

EXERCISE LI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 7, 8.

- a. Implied Protasis. 1413; H. 903.
- b. Antecedent omitted. 1026, 1029; H. 996, 998.
- c. Partitive Genitive with Verb. 1097, 1; H. 736.
- d. Potential Optative and Indicative with *ἄν*.
1327-8, 1335-6; H. 872, 903.

1. ¹Some of these marches were very long.
2. ²Whenever they wished to reach water, they made long marches. 3. ²Whenever the mud appeared hard to get through, Cyrus halted.
4. And once in particular Glus and Pigres were ordered to take a part of the army and help ³extricate the wagons. 5. Once the army seemed to Cyrus to work slowly. 6. And so he ordered the noblest Persians ⁴in his retinue to help extricate the wagons. 7. ²Whenever he ordered these to jump into the mud, ⁵one

might see an instance of good discipline.
 8. One might have supposed ⁶they were running for victory. 9. ⁷When they jumped into the mud, they threw off their cloaks.
 10. ²Whenever they jumped into the mud, they threw off their cloaks.

1. Cf. ἦν οὖν. 2. General supposition. 3. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 4. *About him*. 5. It was [possible] to see. 6. Accusative with infinitive. 7. Particular supposition.

ὁπότε πρὸς ἕδωρ βούλοιτο διατελέσαι : quotiens ad aquam iter peragere volebat. ὅπου ἔτυχεν ἕκαστος ἰσθηκῶς : quo loco quisque forte stabat. θάπτον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν φέτο : celerius opinione; or celerius quam putares. τοὺς περὶ αὐτόν : quos secum habebat. συνεκβιβάζειν τὰς ἀμάξας : adiuvare in plaustris extrahendis. Translate 1 into Latin, imitating the Greek idiom; also 6 in two ways, using first impero, then iubeo.

EXERCISE LII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 5, 1-8.

1. The army of Cyrus, marching through Arabia, ¹passed over a level plain ²that was full of wild animals of all sorts, which the soldiers sometimes hunted. ³Whenever they gave chase to the wild asses, they were obliged ⁴to take position at intervals and relieve one another; for since the asses ran ⁶so much faster than the horses, a single ⁷horse soon gave out.

2. Between ⁸Korsote and Pylai the whole country was barren, and many of the pack-animals died of starvation. In fact, grain was so scarce ⁹that a capithe of wheat-flour or barley-meal was worth four sigli. Therefore the soldiers ate meat. The inhabitants of this region bought their food at Babylon.

3. Xenophon relates an instance¹⁰ of discipline which he witnessed. On one occasion Cyrus ordered his noblest attendants to leap into the mud and ¹¹help hasten on the wagons; and they stripped off their purple tunics, and in they jumped.

1. *παρέρχομαι*. 2. Omit "that was." 3. General supposition. 4. Use *χρή*. 5. Cf. *διαστάντες* . . . *διαδεχόμενοι*. 6. *ποσούτω*. 7. *εἰς*. 8. *μεταξύ* with genitive. 9. *σπάνιος*. 10. *μέρος*. 11. Three words expressed by the Greek verb.

Between Korsote and Pylai: inter Corsoten et Pylas.
A capithe is worth four sigli: capithe quattuor siglos valet.
διαδεχόμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις: alii equites alios recentibus
 equis excipientes. Translate the last two sentences of 2.
Atē: use *vescor*.

EXERCISE LIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 5, 9, 10.

- a.* Dative of Degree. 1184; H. 781.
- b.* Accusative of Extent. 1062; H. 720.
- c.* Genitive with Words of Touching. 1099; H. 738.
- d.* *δηλός εἰμι* with Participle in Indirect Discourse. 1589; H. 981.

1. ¹An attentive observer might see that Cyrus was hurrying all the way. 2. ²It was evident that he did not delay ³except where he ⁴gathered supplies. 3. ⁵The ⁶quicker he goes the ⁶more unprepared will he find ⁷the king. 4. If he should delay, the king would collect a large army. 5. The greater the number of people the stronger is the king's power. 6. While ⁸the longer the roads are the weaker is his power. 7. At Charmande they crossed the river on floats to purchase supplies. 8. Now

these floats are made of skins filled with hay. 9. The skins were sewed up ⁹so that the water did not touch the hay. 10. After crossing they got wine and millet. 11. For millet is very abundant in this country.

1. *To the [one] applying the mind it was [possible] to see.* 2. Use first the personal construction, then the impersonal. 3. *Where not.* 4. ἐπισιτίζομαι. 5. ὅσῳ ᾄν, κ.τ.λ. 6. "The . . . the": ὅσῳ . . . τοσούτῳ. 7. λαμβάνω. 8. δέ; put the usual correlative in the preceding sentence. 9. What particle is more common than ὥς to express result?

It was evident that he did not delay: constabat eum non cunctari. ὅσῳ . . . τοσούτῳ: quanto . . . tanto. προσέ-
χεν τὸν νοῦν: animum advertere. ἀπαρασκεύαστος: im-
paratus. δύναμις: potentia. Translate 3 and 5 into Latin

EXERCISE LIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 11, 12.

- a. Dative of Time. 1192; H. 782.
- b. Dative of Means. 1181; H. 776.
- c. Genitive with Words of Missing. 1099; H. 748.
- d. Dative with Intransitive Verbs. 1159-60;
H. 764, 2.

1. At that place a soldier of Menon's and one of Klearchos's quarreled. 2. Klearchos decided that ¹Menon's man was in the wrong. 3. The man told Menon ²that Klearchos ³had beaten him. 4. On the same day Klearchos was riding back from the ford through Menon's army. 5. Here ⁴a man was splitting logs with an axe. 6. And he ⁵hurled his axe at Klearchos. 7. And many of the soldiers ⁶threw stones at him. 8. Some⁷ of them missed him,

⁸to be sure. 9. But ⁹he narrowly escaped being stoned to death. 10. And all the men raised¹⁰ a loud shout. 11. For they were exceedingly angry with him.

1. *The [man] of Menon.* 2. What constructions are possible? See Ex. 65, c.
3. Aorist. 4. *τις.* 5. *Hurled at Klearchos* (genitive) *with the axe.* 6. Cf. note 5. 7. *ἔνοι.*
8. *μέν;* its position? 9. See Ex. 25, 8.
10. *Made.*

τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ : eodem die. *They were exceedingly angry with him* : graviter ei irascebantur. Observe that the construction is the same as in Greek. κρίνω : iudico. ἀδικῶ : iniuste ago, πλῆγας ἐμβάλλω : verbera infligo. Translate 2 and 3 into Latin. In 3 is sibi or ei to be used?

EXERCISE LV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 13, 14.

- a.* Dative of Cause. 1181; H. 776.
- b.* ὥστε with Infinitive. 1449-50; H. 953.
- c.* Participle with τυγχάνω. 1586; H. 984.
- d.* Genitive with Verbs of Fulness and Want.
1112; H. 743.

1. Thereupon¹ Klearchos took refuge in² his tent. 2. And then he summoned the hoplites to arms. 3. With these and the horsemen that he had he frightened Menon, and his³ soldiers too. 4. So that they⁴ did not know what to do. 5. ⁵Just at that time Proxenos happened to be coming up. 6. And a division of hoplites was following him. 7. These soldiers he ordered to halt under arms⁶ between the two parties. 8. Then, addressing Klearchos as a friend, he said: 9. "O Klearchos, ⁷don't do that." 10. Now

Klearchos ⁸ had come near being stoned to death. 11. And he thought that Proxenos ⁹ was making light of his troubles. 12. So he told him to ¹⁰ get out of the way.

1. ἐνταῦθα. 2. *Into*, motion being implied.
 3. Cf. αὐτὸν Μένωνα. 4. *Were perplexed at the affair*. 5. ἔνθα δῆ. 6. The Greek idiom is different. 7. See Ex. 26, a. 8. *Wanted little to be stoned*. Cf. also Ex. 25, 8. 9. *Spoke tamely (of) his treatment*. 10. See note 6.

καταφεύγω : confugio. *Happened to be coming up* : forte accedebat. ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι : incerti quid agerent. πρῶτος λέγειν τὸ πάθος : leniter de casu loqui. ἐνταῦθα : deinde. σκηνή : tabernaculum. παραγγέλλω : voco. Translate 1, 2, and 3 into Latin.

EXERCISE LVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 9-14.

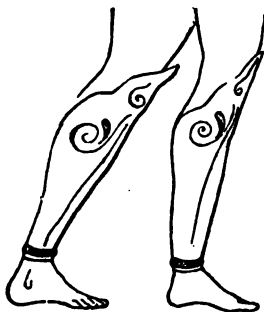
1. On the whole, ¹it was evident that Cyrus thought that, ²if he ³made a rapid advance, he would take the king ⁴off his guard. "If," said he, "I proceed slowly, a large army will be assembling for the king."

2. The skins that they used as coverings were filled with hay, and ⁵the edges brought together and sewed up. With these the soldiers made floats, ⁶on which they carried ⁷supplies across the river from the town of Charmande.

3. When the soldiers had been called to arms, they stood with ⁸their shields against their knees; while the horsemen, ⁹who were mostly Thracians, advanced against Menon's army, and frightened them so that they ¹⁰knew not what to do.

1. See Ex. 53, note 2. 2. Cyrus's thought was "If I make . . . I shall take." 3. *Advanced quickly.* 4. *Unprepared.* 5. Omit "the edges." 6. Cf. ἐπὶ τούτων. 7. "Carry across," διαβιβάζω. 8. *Having put.* 9. *Of whom the most were.* 10. See Ex. 55, note 4.

τὸ σῆμα: ad summam. διὰ ταχέων: celeriter. πέραν τοῦ Εὐφράτου: ultra Euphratem. *With their shields against their knees:* scutis ad genua posititis. ὄπισ: scutum. γόνυ: genu. *What to do:* quid agerent. Translate 3 into Latin.



κημίδες.

EXERCISE LVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 15-6, 1.

- a.* Dative of Respect. 1182; H. 780.
- b.* Tenses in Indirect Discourse. 1481-9; H. 852-6.
- c.* Future Perfect as emphatic Future. 1266; H. 850, *a.*
- d.* Participle denoting Attendant Circumstance. 1563, 7; H. 969.

1. These generals did not know what they¹ were doing. 2. And Cyrus told them that² they did not know what they were doing. 3. If they³ get to fighting with each other, Cyrus will be instantly slain. 4. "If," said he, "I should be slain, you would be slain not long⁴ after me." 5. Klearchos, thinking that the barbarians whom he saw would be more hostile, came to himself. 6. ⁵As they advanced,

they saw the trail of about two thousand horses. 7. ⁶ Everything useful was burned by them ⁵ as they advanced. 8. Orontas had formerly been at war with Cyrus. 9. But although reconciled, he now plotted against him. 10. By birth he was related to the noblest Persians.

1. Not the imperfect. 2. Observe that this is the indirect form of οὐκ ἴστε ὃ τι ποιεῖτε. See Ex. 30, d., and Ex. 39, d. 3. Join battle. 4. Much. 5. Not genitive absolute. 6. If there was anything useful it was, etc.

You know not what you are doing: nescitis quid agatis. μάχην συνάπτειν: proelium committere. γένει προσήκων βασιλεῖ: genere regi cognatus. ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο: ad se rediit. Translate 2 and 3 into Latin. Is "get" a real present?

EXERCISE LVIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 6, 2-4.

- a. Distinction between οὗτος and ὅδε. 1005 ; H. 696.
- b. Adverb for Attributive Adjective. 952 , H. 641, a.
- c. Infinitive with τοῦ after Verb of Hindrance. 1549; H. 963.

1. "If you would give me one thousand horsemen, I would waylay those barbarians. 2. Some¹ of them I will kill and some¹ I will take alive. 3. And I will prevent them from attacking us.² 4. And from reporting to the king that³ they have seen your army." 5. ⁴This is what Orontas said to Cyrus. 6. But to the king he wrote a letter saying⁵ that he was coming to him. 7. "Tell your cavalry," said he, "to receive me as a friend." 8. Now

the man to whom he gave this letter gave it⁶ to Cyrus. 9. Orontas was immediately arrested. 10. And seven of ⁶Cyrus's staff were summoned to his⁷ tent. 11. And the Greek hoplites were ordered to stand under arms around the tent.

1. See Ex. 5, a. 2. Dative. 3. ὅτι. 4. ταῦτα δῆ. 5. Omit. 6. *The [men] about Cyrus.* 7. Not ἐαυτοῦ.

I will prevent them from attacking us: prohibebo ne nos adgrediantur. Wrote a letter saying that he was coming: epistulam scripsit se venturum. θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα: armati consistere. ἐνδρεύω: insidior. Some ... others: alii ... alii. Translate 1 and 2 into Latin. In 1 what would the imperfect subjunctive mean?

EXERCISE LIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 6, 5, 6.

- a.* Causal Relative. 1461; H. 910.
- b.* Infinitive of Purpose. 1532; H. 951.
- c.* *πρός* with Genitive. 1216, 1, *a*; H. 805, 1, *a*.
- d.* Partitive Genitive with Superlative. 1088;
H. 755, *b*.

1. Klearchos was invited within ¹because he was honored most of the Greeks. 2. ²At least it seemed so to Cyrus. 3. How the trial of Orontas was conducted was no secret. 4. Cyrus wished to do what was just in the sight of gods and men. 5. And therefore he consulted with his friends. 6. He said that his father had given Orontas to him to be his ³vassal. 7. But after the king's death,⁴ Artaxerxes ordered Orontas to make war on Cyrus. 8. At that time he held the citadel in Sardis.

9. But ⁵he deemed it best to cease fighting⁶ against Cyrus. 10. Accordingly they ⁷exchanged pledges.

1. *Who.* 2. *To Cyrus at least (γὰρ) he seemed.*
 3. *To him.* 4. *θάνατος.* 5. *It seemed best to him.*
 6. *The war.* 7. *The Greek idiom is quite different.*

How: quo facto. πρὸς θεῶν: apud deos. ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως: meo sub imperio esse. To cease fighting: desinere pugnare. κρείς: iudicium. ἀπόρρητον: arcanum. Translate 3 and 7 into Latin. Was conducted: use facio. The mood of the Greek verb is not here a guide for the Latin.



κράνος.

EXERCISE LX.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 15—6, 6.

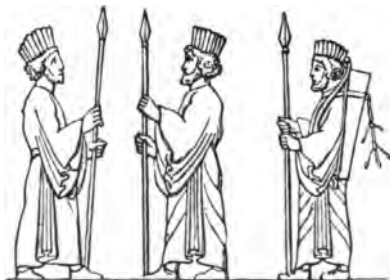
1. About two thousand of the king's cavalry, as it was conjectured from their tracks, went on before, burning the provender and whatever¹ else was valuable.

2. Now Orontas, ²one of the noblest Persians in Cyrus's retinue, offered,³ ⁴if Cyrus would give him a thousand horsemen, to capture or kill these horsemen, and prevent them ⁵from announcing to the king the approach⁶ of Cyrus's army.

3. ⁷And at the same time he sent a letter to the king saying⁸ ⁹that he would lead the thousand to him. The messenger took the letter and gave it to Cyrus, who immediately arrested Orontas ¹⁰with the avowed intention of doing with¹¹ him ¹²whatever should seem to be right.

1. *If anything.* 2. *Being among the noblest of the Persians about Cyrus.* 3. ὑπισχνέομαι ; cf. Ex. 37, note 4. 4. See Ex. 32, note 4. 5. Cf. τοῦ κάειν. 6. ἔφοδος. 7. ἅμα δέ. 8. Omit. 9. Cf. ὅτι ἤξοι. 10. See Ex. 2, note 5. 11. περί. 12. In the direct form ὁ τι ἂν δοκῇ.

Whatever else was valuable : si quid aliud erat utile. εἰ αὐτῷ δολῇ : si sibi traderet. Translate the first sentence of 3 into Latin.



κάρδus.

EXERCISE LXII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 6, 9-11.

- a. Genitive of the Part taken hold of. 1100;
H. 738, *a*.
- b. ἐπί with Dative denoting Purpose. 1210, 2, *c*;
H. 799, 2, *c*.
- c. ἐπί with Accusative denoting Place. 1210, 3, *a*;
H. 799, 3, *a*.

1. Klearchos was the first¹ to declare his opinion. 2. "Put this man out of the way as soon as possible." 3. And all the others agreed to this opinion. 4. After that Cyrus bade them take Orontas by the girdle² in token that he was to die. 5. Then he was led out to execution. 6. Nevertheless³ all the Persians did him reverence, ⁴although he was being led to death. 7. Those to whom it was appointed put him out of the way. 8. ⁵Nor

does anybody know how he ⁶ was put to death.
 9. It is said by some that he was buried ⁷
 alive. 10. ⁸ Some say one thing, others another.
 11. But no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto ⁹
 this day.

1. *Klearchos first* (adjective) *declared*. 2. *For death*. 3. ὅμως. 4. Use the participle. 5. Double the negative, οὐδέ... οὐδεῖς. 6. *Died*. 7. θάπτω. 8. *Others say other* [things]. 9. εἰς.

Put this man out of the way: hunc virum e medio tollite. *By the girdle*: zona. ἐπὶ θανάτῳ: ad mortem. *Nor does anybody know how he died*: nec quisquam quomodo interisset cognovit. *Some say one thing, others another*: alii alia dicunt. ἀποφαίνομαι: declaro. γνώμη: sententia. Turn 1 into Latin. Observe that the Latin idiom is the same as the Greek.

EXERCISE LXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 1-3.

- a.* Genitive of Cause. 1126; H. 744.
- b.* Assimilation and Attraction. 1031 — 8; H. 994, 995.
- c.* Future Participle denoting Intention. 1563, 4; H. 969, *c.*
- d.* *ῥως* with Future Indicative in Commands, etc. 1352-3; H. 886.

1. The king will come with a large army¹ ready to fight. 2. ²Klearchos will lead the right wing of Cyrus's army. 3. While Cyrus will marshal his own men. 4. ³The next morning it was reported by deserters that⁴ the king was approaching.⁵ 5. Thereupon Cyrus⁶ in person consulted with the Greek generals. 6. "You," said he, "are braver and mightier than many barbarians. 7. And for this reason

I have taken you as allies." 8. Then he congratulated them on the freedom which they enjoyed.⁷ 9. And said that he would prefer that ⁸to everything he had. 10. "See to it," said he, "that you are worthy of this freedom."

1. *About to fight.* 2. Use μέν in 2 and δέ in 3. 3. *At the same time with the coming day.* 4. *δοι.* 5. *πρόσειμι.* 6. *Himself.* 7. *Had acquired.* 8. *Instead of all [things] which he had.*

τοὺς αὐτοὺς : suos. ἄμα τῇ ἐπιτάσῃ ἡμέρᾳ : prima luce postridie. ὑμᾶς εὐδαιμονίζω : vos beatos iudico. δοι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀλοιμην ἂν ἀνθ' ὧν ἔχω πάντων : me libertatem omnibus quae possideo anteferre. ὅπως οὖν ἴσισθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι : quam ob rem date operam ut viri digni sitis. εἰς τὴν ἐπιόσσαν ἡμέραν : in posterum diem. Translate 1 and 2 into Latin.

EXERCISE LXIV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 6, 7-7, 3.

1. Orontas had never been wronged by Cyrus¹ at all, but he had revolted to the Mysians, and injured Cyrus² all he could; but afterwards, when he³ came to know his power, he repented and persuaded Cyrus⁴ to exchange pledges with him.

2. All this Orontas confessed,⁵ and besides, when⁶ asked if he could now be friendly to Cyrus and hostile to his brother, he said that not even if he should become so,⁶ should he ever seem so⁶ to Cyrus at least.

3. Upon this Orontas⁷ was delivered over to Artapates, the most faithful of the sceptre-bearers, and no one afterwards ever saw him either alive or dead.

1. *In nothing.* 2. *Whatever he was able.*
 3. Inceptive aorist. 4. *To give pledges to him and receive [them] from him.* 5. πρὸς δ' ἐτι.
 6. Omit. 7. παραδίδωμι.

To revolt: deficere. τοῖς παροῦσι: iis qui aderant. οὐδ' εἰ γενόμεν, σοὶ γ' ἂν ποτὲ ἐτι δέξαιμι: etiam si sim, tibi quidem numquam posthac videar. *Upon this:* deinde. *And no one:* nec quisquam. *Ever:* umquam. Translate 3 into Latin putting "servants" for "sceptre-bearers." Turn *either . . . or* by nec . . . nec. Here the Greek and the Latin agree.



δαρείδης.

EXERCISE LXV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 4-6.

- a.* Participle as Noun. 1560; H. 966.
- b.* Future Conditions, less vivid. 1408; H. 900.
- c.* Construction after *φημί, ἔπον, λέγω*. 1523; H. 946, *b.*
- d.* Dative of Agent with Verbals in *-τέος*. 1188; H. 769, *b.*

1. Cyrus knew into what sort of a contest they were going. 2. He told the Greeks that the barbarians advanced with a loud¹ shout. 3. "It seems to me," said he, "that you are courageous men." 4. I, ³for my part, am ashamed of the men⁴ ⁵in my father's realm. 5. For you will find these men to be very cowardly.⁶ 6. I promise to make you objects of envy to ⁷your friends at home. 7. If you should wish to go home, you would be envied. 8. Many

of you, as I think, will prefer life⁸ with me to that⁸ at home." 9. Now Cyrus⁹ made many promises¹⁰ because he was in danger. 10. ¹¹Whoever of them wished went home.

1. *Much*. 2. Use the personal construction. 3. γέ. 4. Causal dative. 5. Supply "being." 6. δειλός. 7. *The [ones]*. 8. *The [things]*. 9. *Promised many [things]*. 10. *On account of the being*. 11. *The [ones] wishing*.

With a loud shout: magno cum clamore. I am ashamed of the men: hominum me pudet. τοῖς οἰκοῖ: iis qui domi sunt. διὰ τὸ εἶναι: quod erat. Whoever of them wished: quicumque voluerunt. οἰκαδε ἀπύνααι: domum abire. οἶος: qualis. ἀγών: certamen. Translate 1 and 2 into Latin. Be careful about the mood of "were going."

EXERCISE LXVI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 7-10.

- a.* Indirect Questions. 1479; H. 930.
- b.* Indirect Reflexives. 987; H. 683, *a*, 685.
- c.* Questions of Appeal (Deliberative). 1358;
H. 866, 3.
- d.* Object Clauses with Verbs of Fear. 1378,
1364; H. 887.

1. We must¹ conquer² in order to make our friends masters of the country. 2. What shall I give to the Greeks, ³if we are successful? 3. Cyrus did not fear that he should not have ⁴enough to give to his friends. 4. To each of the soldiers he said he would give a golden crown. 5. "And what shall we have," said the generals, "if we are victorious?" 6. They demanded to know what they should have. 7. They feared that he would not satisfy their

expectations. 8. O Cyrus, ⁵do not fight ⁶in person, but take post in the rear of the line.⁷ 9. Do you think, O Cyrus, that you will get ⁸this without fighting? 10. "No,⁹ by Zeus," said Cyrus.

1. δέῃ. 2. A purpose clause with ἵνα.
3. *If it turns out well.* 4. *Whatever he might give.* 5. See Ex. 26, a. 6. αὐτός. 7. φάλαγξ.
8. *Take.* 9. See Ex. 42, 4.

ἀν εὖ γένηται: si bene res se habuerit. *Cyrus did not fear that he should not have enough to give: Cyrus non id metuit ut (ne non) quod daret haberet.* ἀμαχίαι: sine pugna. ἐν τῇ ἑποπλίᾳ: in procinctu. Translate 4 and 8 into Latin. "To take post": consisto.

EXERCISE LXVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 11-14.

- a.* Dative of Time. 1192; H. 782.
- b.* Accusative of Extent. 1062; H. 720.
- c.* Genitive of Comparison. 1120; H. 749.
- d.* *ὑπό* with Genitive of Agent. 1219, *b*; H. 808, 1, *b*.

1. Artagerses commanded six thousand horsemen. 2. These he marshalled before the king himself. 3. But ¹those who marched from Phoenikia came too late for the battle. 4. Many deserted from the great king to Cyrus before the battle. 5. By these deserters the number of the enemy was reported to Cyrus. 6. And there were said to be also two hundred scythe-bearing chariots in the great king's army. 7. And after the battle ²the same story was told. 8. The whole army of Cyrus was drawn

up in line. 9. ⁸It was said that there were eight hundred thousand men. 10. And thus they marched three parasangs. 11. For Cyrus thought that ⁴the battle ⁵would take place on that day. 12. But neither on that day nor on the next ⁶did the battle take place.

1. *The [ones] having marched.* 2. *The same [things] were reported.* 3. Use the personal construction. 4. Not ὅτι. 5. *Would be.* 6. ἵστε, παῖος.

πρὸ τῆς μάχης: ante proelium. παρεγένοντο ἐν τῇ μάχῃ: proelio interfuerunt. *The same story was told: eadem nuntiabantur.* Marshal: instruo. Translate 2, 9, and 11 into Latin. Be careful about the position of enim, and about the *that-clause*.

EXERCISE LXVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 4-14.

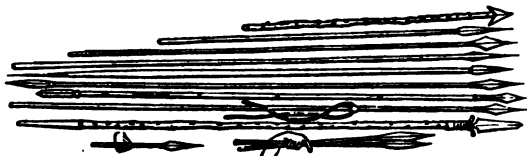
1. Gaulites, who ¹happened to be present, said that Cyrus made many promises ²which he would not be able to fulfil, even if he remembered them.³

2. But Cyrus declared⁴ that he desired to fulfil ⁵all his promises, and would be able ⁶to do so, ⁷if he conquered his brother. "For then," said he, "all my father's realm will be mine,⁸ and I shall have ⁹enough to give to my friends."

3. "And if the Greeks demand to know what they shall have, in case of success, tell them that I will give to each of the soldiers a golden crown, and to each of the generals and captains a province ¹⁰to rule over."

1. See Ex. 1, c. 2. See Ex. 39, d. 3. Omit.
4. Said. 5. As many [things] as he promised.
6. To me. 7. Cf. Ex. 66, 3. 8. See Ex. 19, a.

Cyrus made many promises: Cyrus multa pollicitus est.
 ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ πατέρα: paternum regnum. I shall have enough
 to give: habebō quod dem. Happened to be present: forte
 aderat. Fulfil: praesto. Even if: etiam si. Remember:
 memini. Translate 1 into Latin.



δάρτα.

EXERCISE LXIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 15-20.

- a.* Attributive Participle. 1559; H. 965.
- b.* Genitive with Adverbs. 1200, 1220; H. 756-8.
- c.* Future Indicative in Protasis. 1405; H. 899.
- d.* Genitive of Measure. 1093, 1094, 5; H. 728, 729, *d.*

1. The Median Wall extends as far as the ditch. 2. Between the wall and the canal ¹that flows from the Tigris river is a narrow way. 3. This pass is about twenty-three feet wide. 4. Here Cyrus gave the Ambrakiot soothsayer ten talents. 5. "If," said the soothsayer, "the king does not retreat within five days, he will not retreat at all." 6. Now they had not seen the king when the five days had passed. 7. But ²it became evident that the king was retreating. 8. For there were many tracks of

men and horses. 9. So that ²it was said that he had given up the idea of fighting. 10. If the king has given up the idea of fighting, there is no need ³ of keeping the men in line.

1. Use participle.
2. The personal construction is better.
3. δέ.

μέχρι τῆς τάφρου: usque ad fossam. μεταξύ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς τάφρου: inter fluvium et fossam. ἀντ' ἐρύματος: pro munitione. *Not . . . at all: omnino non.* ἀπεγνωκέναι τοῦ μάχεσθαι: consilium pugnandi abiecissee. *Soothsayer: haruspex. Retreat: recedo. Pass: praetereo.* Translate 5 and 6 into Latin. Do not turn "does retreat" by the present indicative.

EXERCISE LXX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 8, 1-5.

- a. Dative of Approach. 1175; H. 772.
- b. Article for Possessive. 949; H. 658.
- c. μέλλω with Infinitive. 1254; H. 846.
- d. Dative of Accompaniment. 1189; H. 774.

1. It was about full-market time when the army halted. 2. Cyrus had intended to halt at the station, which was near. 3. There Pategyas¹ rode up at full speed with his horse in a sweat to report to Cyrus. 4. And cries out: "The king has prepared himself for battle. 5. And is advancing with a large force." 6. The soldiers heard him shouting this² in Persian and in Greek. 7. ³Then it was that Cyrus jumped down from his chariot and mounted⁴ his horse. 8. And all took their

places in line in great haste. 9. For they feared⁵ that the king would fall upon them while⁶ in disorder. 10. Proxenos⁷ was next to Klearchos.⁸ 11. Near the river Klearchos fell in with some⁶ Paphlagonian horsemen.

1. ὑπελαίνω. 2. Put first in the sentence.
3. ἔνθα δὴ. 4. *Went up upon*. 5. φοβέομαι.
See Ex. 30, c. 6. Omit. 7. Cf. ἐχόμενος.
8. Genitive.

ἰδρoύντι τῷ ἵππῳ : equo sudante. ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον : ascendere in equum. ἐχόμενός τις : proximus alicui. προσέρχομαι : advenio. ἐπιπίπτω : adior. ἄτακτος : inordinatus. Translate 4, 5, and 9 into Latin. "Them" = *themselves*.

EXERCISE LXXI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 8, 6-10.

- a.* Dative of Degree. 1184; H. 781.
- b.* ὥς with Participle. 1574; H. 978.
- c.* κατά with Distributive force. 1211, 2, *c*;
H. 800, 2, *d*.

1. Cyrus had about six hundred horsemen fully¹ armed. 2. All had breastplates, greaves, and helmets. 3. But Cyrus is said² to have had on his head a tiara³ ⁴ instead of a helmet. 4. So that his head was unprotected when he took his position for the battle. 5. In the afternoon the enemy appeared. 6. First a mass of dust, and sometime later a kind of blackness. 7. After this⁵ there was a glimmer of bronze. 8. And then the whole army⁶ came into full view. 9. All the barbarians were arranged nation by nation in solid⁷ squares.

10. They had a great many scythe-armed chariots, as I have said before. 11. The design of the scythe-armed chariots was ⁸ to cut through the ranks of the Greeks.

1. Express by a prefix. 2. Aorist infinitive.
 3. *τιάρα*. 4. *ἀντί*. 5. *Some bronze glimmered*.
 6. *Was in sight*. 7. *Full of men*. 8. *As about to cut through*.

ψιλὴν ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν: capite nudo. καταφανής: in conspectu. κατὰ ἔθνη: per gentes. ἐν πλαίσι: agmine quadrato. ὅσον: circiter. ἐξοπλίζομαι: me armo. καθίστημι: consisto. Translate 1 and 4 into Latin.



τόξον.

EXERCISE LXXII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 15—8, 10.

1. ¹Ten days before, Silanos told Cyrus that the king ²would not fight within ten days; and accordingly Cyrus promised to give him three thousand darics, ²if he should prove to have spoken the truth. Now Silanos was a sooth-sayer, and of course he told the truth.

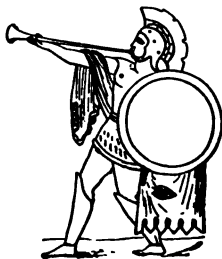
2. So Cyrus thought that the king had given up the idea of fighting, and many of the soldiers put their arms on wagons or pack-animals, and all were marching rather carelessly, when suddenly ³ it was announced by Pategyas that the king was approaching ⁴ in battle array.

3. Then there was great confusion. The generals and soldiers armed themselves in all ⁵ haste and took their positions, each in ⁶ his appointed ⁷ place. The Greeks were stationed

near the river, and Ariaioi next to them, and after him Cyrus with his Persians.

1. *On the eleventh day from that day.* 2. In what two ways may this be rendered?
3. *ἐξαίφνης.* 4. Not to be translated literally.
5. *Much.* 6. *Into.* 7. Omit.

δέκα ἡμερῶν : diebus decem. ἡμελημένως μάλλον : negligentius. *They took their positions each in his appointed place: suo quisque loco constiterunt.* ἐξαίφνης : improviso. Translate 2 into Latin. "Had given up," etc.; see note on Ex. 69. "It was announced"; use *renuntio*. "In battle array": *prepared for battle.*



σαλπιγκτής.

EXERCISE LXXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 8, 11-15.

- a. Dative of Agent. 1186; H. 769.
- b. Dative of Respect. 1182; H. 780.
- c. $\omega\varsigma$ with Infinitive. 1456; H. 1054, f.
- d. Perfect as vivid Future. 1264; H. 848.

1. The Greeks did not ¹have to endure the shouting of the barbarians. 2. For they did not shout ² ³at all, but advanced in silence. 3. If Klearchos leads his force against the centre of the enemy, ⁴our whole work is done. 4. But certainly ⁵he will remain near the river. 5. For he does not wish to be surrounded by the enemy. 6. And he is afraid that the enemy ⁶will surround him, if he draws off the right wing from the river. 7. "I will take care," said he, "that it ⁷shall be all right." 8. The barbarians are far ⁸superior in num-

bers⁹ to the Greeks.¹⁰ 9. At this juncture Cyrus rode along so as to take a survey of both armies. 10. There Xenophon met him, and asked him¹¹ if the omens were favorable.

1. Use ἀνάγκη. 2. φθέγγομαι. 3. ἔτι. 4. *All has been done by us.* 5. μέντοι. 6. Not the future. 7. Subjunctive. 8. πολύ. 9. Singular. 10. Genitive. 11. Cf. εἴ τι παραγγέλλοι.

σιγῇ: cum silentio. πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιήται: omnia a nobis perfecta erunt. ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλοι ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοι: respondit curae sibi esse ut res bene se haberet. ἤρπετο εἰ τι παραγγέλλοι: quaerebat num quid imperaret. ἀποσπάω: abstraho. κυκλόω: circumeo. Translate 6 into Latin. *Draws off*: not present indicative.

EXERCISE LXXIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 8, 16-20.

- a.* *πρίν* with Infinitive. 1470-1; H. 955.
- b.* Partitive Apposition. 914; H. 624, *d.*
- c.* Mood and Tense in Indirect Questions. 1481; H. 932.
- d.* Conditional Relative: General Supposition, Past Time. 1431, 2; H. 914, *B* (2).

1. Cyrus heard the watchword passing along.
 2. "Who gave out the watchword?" asked he, "and what is it?" 3. After Klearchos told him what the watchword was, he said that he accepted it. 4. Before the Greeks moved forward ¹to meet the foe, they sang the paean.
 5. The two lines were now three or four stades apart.² 6. The Greeks did not advance silently, but shouted. 7. And whenever the chariots rushed through the lines, the men

opened ranks. 8. Some of the men opened ranks, and some were frightened ³ out of their wits. 9. ⁴ But not a single one even of these suffered any harm at all. 10. Except that a certain one on the left was shot with an arrow.

1. *To go against* (adj.). 2. *From each other*.
3. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 4. Use negatives freely.

Not a single one even of these suffered any harm at all:
nemo unus etiam ex his quidquam omnino passus est.
Before the Greeks moved forward: priusquam Graeci pro-
cederent. σὺνθημα: tessera. Translate 3 into Latin.

EXERCISE LXXV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 8, 21-25.

- a. εἰς* denoting Purpose. 1207, *d*; H. 796, *c*.
- b. αὐτός* as a Reflexive Pronoun. 992; H. 684, *a*.
- c. αὐτός* as an Intensive Pronoun. 989; H. 680.
- d.* Infinitive depending on a Preposition. 1546; H. 958.

1. Cyrus was glad ¹when the Greeks defeated ²the force that was opposite them.
 2. At that time ³his attendants saluted him as king. 3. But not even then ⁴did he pursue the enemy. 4. ⁵Because ⁶he was watching to see what the king would do. 5. Now the barbarian commanders think they are in the safest position in the centre of ⁷their own force.
 6. And also, if they ⁸issue any order, the army hears it in half the time. 7. If their force is on both sides of them, they are safe. 8. If

their force should be on both sides of them, they would be safe. 9. But Cyrus was afraid that the king would get in his rear. 10. For he had wheeled as if for the purpose of encircling him. 11. He slew Artagerses, the commander of the six thousand, with his own hand. 12. The six hundred having started in pursuit, only his table companions were left about him.

1. *The Greeks having defeated.* 2. *The [force] opposite them.* 3. *The [men] about him.*
4. *Thus.* 5. Use participle. 6. "He was watching to see": express by one word.
7. *Themselves.* 8. *Order anything.*

οὐδ' ὥς: ne sic quidem. [*To see*] what the king would do: quid rex factururus esset. ἐν ἀσφαλιστάτῳ: in tutissimo. ἡμίσει χρόνῳ: tempore dimidio breviorē. Safe: tutus. On both sides: ab utraque parte. Translate 5 and 8 into Latin. Now: autem. In 8 do not use the imperfect subjunctive.

EXERCISE LXXVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 8, 11-25.

1. When Cyrus said that the barbarians advanced with a loud shout, he was deceived. For ¹it was the Greeks who shouted when they went into the battle, while the barbarians, in this battle ²at least, came forward as silently as they could.

2. The Greeks always sing a paean ³before ⁴raising the war-cry, and then, shouting *ἐλελεῦ* to Enyalios, they charge the enemy. Sometimes also they beat their spears against their shields ⁵to frighten the horses.

3. Now the barbarians, seeing the Greeks approaching, and hearing their shouts, were frightened out of their wits, and turned and fled ⁶before a weapon was thrown. Then the Greeks pursued them with all their might.

1. Express the emphasis by the position of the emphatic word ; also add *δή*. 2. *γέ*. 3. Cf. *πρὶν τόξευμα ἐξικνέσθαι*. 4. *ἀλαλάζω*. 5. Use the participle that denotes purpose.

As silently as they could : quanto maxime silentio poterant. *To frighten the horses* : ut terrorem equis incuterent. *κατὰ κράτος* : totis viribus. *Shouts* : clamor. *Weapon* : telum. *Throw* : conicio. "Seeing" : when they saw. Translate the first sentence of 3 into Latin.



χιτών.

EXERCISE LXXVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 8, 26—9, 4.

- a.* Infinitive with Adjectives. 1526; H. 952.
- b.* Accusative of Specification. 1058; H. 718.
- c.* Participle in Indirect Discourse. 1494; H. 982.
- d.* Infinitive in Indirect Discourse. 1495; H. 946.

1. Discerning the crowd about the king, Cyrus could¹ not restrain himself. 2. But rushed upon him, and struck him in the breast. 3. Ktesias, the surgeon, dressed the king's wound. 4. And he can tell how many of the king's attendants were slain. 5. Eight of the noblest of ²Cyrus's suite, while fighting ³in his defence, were slain. 6. Artapates, when he saw that Cyrus was dead, drew his sword and killed himself. 7. Those who were ⁴intimately acquainted with Cyrus say that he was worthy to rule. 8. And that even in his boy-

hood he was best of all in everything. 9. At the court of the king he neither saw nor heard anything base. 10. Some are honored by the king, and some are dishonored.

1. *Did.* 2. *The [men] about Cyrus.* 3. Use *ὑπέρ*. 4. Cf. *ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι*.

Could not restrain himself: se non continuit. ὅσοι τῶν ἄμφι βασιλέα: quot ex iis qui circa regem erant. ἐπειδὴ πεπτωκότα εἶδε Κύρον: postquam Cyrum cecidisse vidit. ἔτι παῖς ὢν: cum puer adhuc esset. στίφος: densum agmen. *Attendants:* comites. Translate 1 and 4 into Latin. In 1 begin the sentence with "Cyrus." In 4 be careful about the mood of the dependent sentence.

EXERCISE LXXVIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 9, 5-12.

- a. Genitive with Adjectives. 1139-42; H. 753.
- b. General Suppositions. 1393, 1, 2; H. 894, 1, 2.
- c. *ἐπὶ* with Genitive denoting Time. 1210, 1, b;
H. 799, 1, c.

1. Cyrus ¹had the reputation of being very well trained in archery. 2. Against wild animals he was venturesome. 3. Once a bear rushed upon him and dragged him off his horse. 4. But he grappled with the bear and slew it. 5. And he still has the scars ²of the wounds he then received. 6. Cyrus deemed it of the utmost importance to obey his elders. 7. ³If he made any promise to any one, he never ⁴proved false. 8. ⁵If he makes a promise to any one, he never proves false. 9. ⁶If he once became friendly to any one, he never

abandoned him. 10. Consequently many of the men of our time entrusted their property and even their persons to him. 11. The Milesians preferred ⁶ Tisaphernes to Cyrus.

1. *Seemed to be.* 2. *Of what [things] he then suffered.* 3. Past general supposition.
4. Which negative? 5. Present general supposition.
6. Cf. Κύρον . . . ἀντὶ Τισσαφέρνης.

πρὸς τὰ θηρία φιλοκινδυνότατος : contra feras ad pericula subeunda promptissimus. περὶ πλείστου ποιέσθαι : plurimi facere. εἰ τῷ ὑπόσχοιτό τι : si cui aliquid pollicebatur. Κύρον εἰλοντο ἀντὶ Τισσαφέρνης : Cyrum Tisapherni praetulerunt. τὰ μὲν ἔπαθεν, ὧν : vulnera accepit, quorum. ψεύδομαι : fidem fallo. Translate 7 into Latin.

EXERCISE LXXIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 9, 13-20.

- a.* Adjective as Noun. 932; H. 621.
- b.* Participle denoting Condition. 1563, 5;
H. 969, *d.*
- c.* Neuter Adjective as Cognate Accusative.
1054; H. 716.
- d.* Indicative for Optative in General Suppositions. 1395, 1432; H. 894, *c.*

1. One would say that under¹ the government of Cyrus the good were² in a high state of prosperity. 2. ³One might go in safety wherever he pleased, ³if he did no wrong. 3. But ⁴bad men were often seen deprived of feet, hands, or eyes. 4. The brave in war were preëminently honored by Cyrus. 5. Whenever he saw any one brave in war, he honored him. 6. Therefore it was possible to see a great

number⁵ of men willing to incur danger for Cyrus. 7. ⁶It was not on account of their monthly pay that generals and captains served him. 8. But because they found it to be more profitable not⁷ to demand pay. 9. If any one proved to be a skilful steward, he never went⁸ unrewarded. 10. Cyrus never envied⁹ any one whom he saw getting gain openly.

1. *In.* 2. *Most prosperous.* 3. Express in two ways. 4. *The bad.* 5. *Abundance.* 6. Express the emphasis by the position of the phrase. 7. What negative goes with the infinitive? 8. *Was.* 9. *Whoever.*

One would say: dicas. ἐγένετο πορεύεσθαι : licebat iter facere. ποδῶν στερομένους : pedibus privatos. τὸ κατὰ μῆνα κέρδος : menstruum stipendium. εἰς (as regards) δικαιοσύνην : quod attinet ad iustitiam. ὥστε φαίνεσθαι . . . ἄξιον : ut videretur aequum iudicare. *Prosperous* : beatus. Translate 1 and 3 into Latin.

EXERCISE LXXX.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 8, 26—9, 20.

1. ¹It is agreed by all ²who were intimately acquainted with Cyrus that he was the most worthy to rule of all the Persians since Cyrus the elder. For he was wise and modest, and he had learned ³in his youth that a ruler must know⁴ also how to obey.⁵

2. When he became satrap of Lydia and Phrygia, he soon showed himself to be faithful to all ⁶who served him well. Consequently many preferred him to Tissaphernes, with whom he was at war.

3. But if any persons⁷ wronged him in any way, he made it of great importance to punish these ⁸with the utmost severity, for he frequently deprived them of their feet, hands or eyes, and sometimes put them to death.

1. Use the personal construction, recasting the sentence. 2. See Ex. 77, note 4. 3. *Being still a boy.* 4. οἶδα. 5. *Be ruled.* 6. Use participle. 7. Omit. 8. *Most unsparingly of all.*

ἄρχειν τι καὶ ἄρχεισθαι : imperare et parere. Κύρω καλῶς παιθάρχειν : Cyro recte parere ; or Cyri dicto recte audientes esse. ἀφειδίστατα πάντων τιμωρεῖσθαι : severissime animadvertere [in eos]. Translate the first sentence of 2 into Latin.



ὑποδήματα.

EXERCISE LXXXI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 9, 21-28.

- a. Infinitive with the Article as Subject. 1542;
H. 959.
- b. Genitive with Verbs signifying to Taste, etc.
1102; H. 742.
- c. Infinitive with the Article as Dative of Respect.
1547; H. 959.

1. Cyrus ¹used to distribute gifts to his friends, whenever ² he saw that they needed ³ them. 2. About personal adornments, he said that he could not use ⁴ all that were sent to him. 3. But he did wish to see his friends well dressed. 4. It is not at all surprising ⁵ that he thought friends well dressed were the best ornament for him. 5. And his ⁶ surpassing others in the desire to oblige is ⁷ particularly admirable. 6. Whenever he sent wine to

his friends, he ⁸ requested them to drink it with those whom they loved best. 7. Whenever he was pleased with his wine, he wished his friends to have a taste of it. 8. And he did not even wish horses to go hungry. 9. For he often sent around fodder for them, when he was able to provide it. 10. Certainly no one was loved by more persons ⁹ than Cyrus was.⁹

1. What tense expresses this idea? 2. ὅτε.
3. Use participle. 4. χράομαι. 5. *The thinking*, etc. 6. *The*. 7. Cf. μᾶλλον ἀγαστά. 8. Cf. δέχεται σου. 9. Omit.

τὸ περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων: quod superabat amicos. ἀγαστά: admiranda. *He requested them*: eos rogabat. τούτων γεύσασθαι: haec gustare. αὐτὸς φίλων ἔμετο δέσθαι: amicis opus sibi esse existimabat. ὅπου δὲ χιλὸς σπένιος πάνν εἴη: ubicunque pabulum admodum rarum erat. *Certainly*: profecto. Translate 1 and 10 into Latin.

EXERCISE LXXXII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 9, 29 — 10, 4.

- a. Genitive with Verbs of Obtaining, etc. 1099;
H. 739.
- b. Infinitive with *ἄν* for Optative with *ἄν*. 1494;
H. 964, a.
- c. Participle denoting Attendant Circumstance.
1563, 7; H. 969.
- d. Infinitive as Object (not in Indirect Discourse).
1519; H. 948.

1. Orontas is said to have tried to desert from Cyrus to the king. 2. But no one else,¹ either² Greek or² barbarian, ever³ deserted him. 3. For these all thought that they would be honored more by Cyrus than by the king. 4. "If we are brave," said they, "we shall obtain fitting honor." 5. "If we should⁴ prove ourselves brave, we should obtain honor."

6. Ariaios did not particularly love Cyrus, and⁵ the following is a proof of it. 7. When Cyrus fell, Ariaios fled with his whole army. 8. While⁶ all his faithful friends died fighting over⁷ his dead body. 9. Then the king ordered Cyrus's head and right hand to be cut off. 10. And after that he marched to Cyrus's camp and plundered it.

1. *Other.* 2. οὔτε...οὔτε. 3. πώποτε. 4. *Become.* 5. τοῦτο or τόδε? 6. δέ. 7. *Him having fallen.*

τεκμήριον τούτου καὶ τόδε: cuius rei hoc quoque argumentum est. ὑπὲρ Κύρου: pro Cyro. ἀποτέμνω: abscido. ἀπῆναι and ἀπῆλθε: transfugiebat. καὶ οὗτος δὴ: atque hic profecto. Translate 3 and 9 into Latin. *That they would be honored*; use fore ut, etc.

EXERCISE LXXXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 10, 5-10.

- a. Alternative Questions. 1606; H. 1017.
- b. Genitive Absolute. 1152, 1568; H. 970.
- c. Interrogative Subjunctive represented by Optative. 1490; H. 932, 2 (2).

1. The Greeks, having defeated the force¹ opposite them, ²started in pursuit. 2. But Klearchos deliberated ³as to whether he should pursue the enemy or go back to the camp. 3. "⁴Shall I pursue or go back?" 4. The king also deliberated ³as to whether he should ⁵face about or move forward. 5. For many of his men had deserted to the Greeks in the battle. 6. ⁶As Tissaphernes was advancing along the river, the Greeks shot at his men. 7. Here he ⁷got the worst of it, ⁸and did not kill any Greek at all. 8. But, having met the king at

the Greek camp, he marched along with him. 9. Now the Greeks feared that they might be cut off on both sides. 10. So they ⁹ wheeled round and put the river in their rear.

1. Omit. 2. *Went pursuing.* 3. Omit "as to." 4. Interrogative (deliberative) subjunctive. 5. στρέφω. 6. Genitive absolute. 7. Cf. μέγαν ἔχων. 8. *Nor (οὐδέ) did he kill no Greek.* 9. *Folded back the wing.*

Whether he should pursue or go back: utrum insequeretur an abiret. On both sides: ex utraque parte. Put the river in their rear: a tergo flumen reliquerunt. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν: ulterius. εἰ πέμπουσαν: mitterentne. διαστάντες: ordinibus laxatis. Cut off: intercludo. Translate 5 and 9 into Latin.

EXERCISE LXXXIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 10, 11-19.

- a.* Adverbial Accusative. 1060; H. 719.
- b.* Optative in Causal Sentences. 1506; H. 925, *b.*
- c.* Genitive with Verbs of Fulness and Want.
1112; H. 743.

1. The Greeks halted at a certain village, beyond which was a hill. 2. This hill was covered not with infantry but with cavalry. 3. There the royal ensign was seen. 4. ¹So that the Greeks knew that the king's army had rallied there.² 5. But finally the enemy abandoned the hill, some one way and some another. 6. Then Lykios was sent to³ ascertain ⁴the situation beyond the hill. 7. During all this time Cyrus nowhere appeared. 8. And Klearchos wondered that he heard nothing ⁵from him. 9. He had fallen in the battle, but the

Greeks did not know it.⁶ 10. For they had gone in pursuit of the left wing of the barbarian army. 11. When they came back to their camp they found neither food nor drink. 12. For the king had plundered the wagons in which were the barley and wine.

1. ὥστε with indicative.
2. αὐτοῦ.
3. ἵνα.
4. *The* [*things*].
5. Genitive of source.
6. Omit.

The hill was covered with cavalry: collis equitibus impletus est. ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν: alii ex alia parte. He wondered that he heard nothing: mirabatur se nihil audire or quod nihil audiret. Rally: se conligere. τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου: quae erant supra collem. Translate 4 and 6 into Latin.

EXERCISE LXXXV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 9, 21—10, 19.

1. The troops of Artaxerxes ¹ got into the camp of Cyrus and ² began to plunder it ³ without resistance. Even the women in Cyrus's train ⁴ fell into their power, except that one, a Milesian, after being captured, escaped to the Greeks who had been left in the camp ⁵ to guard the baggage.

2. While Artaxerxes was thus stripping the Cyreian camp, Tissaphernes fell in with him, after having charged through ⁶ between the Greek peltasts and the river. At this time ⁷ there was a distance of about thirty stades between him and Klearchos, ⁸ so far had ⁹ the latter advanced in pursuit of the Persian fugitives.

3. ¹⁰ Apprised, however, that the king's troops had been victorious on the left and centre, and

¹¹were masters of the camp, but not yet knowing ¹²of Cyrus's death, Klearchos ¹³marched back his troops, and met the enemy's forces also returning.

1. *Arrived at.* 2. *Were plundering.* 3. *No one opposing* (κωλύω). 4. *Were captured.* 5. *Guarding.* 6. μεταξύ. 7. Recast the sentence. 8. τοσοῦτον. 9. οὗτος. 10. *Klearchos, when he had learned,* etc. 11. κρατέω. 12. Not literal. 13. ἀπάγω.

Without resistance : nullo resistente. διόσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεῖς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια : rex atque Graeci inter se stadia circiter triginta distabant.

EXERCISE LXXXVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Klearchos encourages the Greeks.

NOTE. — In this and the following exercises, the references are to the *Anabasis*.

- a.* Expressions of a Wish. 1507, 1511; H. 870-1.
- b.* Suppositions contrary to Fact. 1397; H. 895.
- c.* Exhortations and Prohibitions. 1344-46; H. 866, 1, 2.

Several of the necessary words and constructions occur in II. 1, 4 and 12; III. 2, 6.

When the messenger had spoken, Klearchos stood up and said: “¹To be sure, it is not the part of a wise man to desire that which is impossible; still,² would that Artaxerxes had died instead of Cyrus. ³In that case we should now be as⁴ happy as⁵ the great king himself. But although Cyrus is dead, it is possible for us to get back in safety to Hellas, if we prove⁶

ourselves brave men. Therefore be not ⁷downhearted, fellow-soldiers, but ⁸cheer up. May the gods save you and me from all perils, and may you see your wives and children, whom you left behind. But what⁹ to do now? Let us announce to Ariaaios that we are victorious, and so, were Cyrus alive, we would make him king. But Ariaaios shall be king, if he comes to us, for it belongs to the victor to rule." When they had heard those words both generals and soldiers, ¹⁰as was natural, were much less despondent.

1. μέν. 2. δέ. 3. οὕτως, representing a protasis = "if he had died." 4. ὥσπερ. 5. καὶ.
6. Don't try to think of a word for "prove."
Translate the thought. 7. III. 2, 18. 8. I.
3, 8. 9. See Ex. 66, c. 10. II. 2, 19.

EXERCISE LXXXVII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

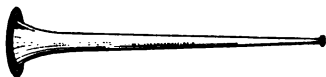
The Speech of Theopompus.

Study the uses of *μή*, *μή οὐ*, and *οὐ μή* in the Grammar. Study also the uses of *μή* in I. 3, 10; I. 4, 18; II. 1, 12; II. 3, 10; II. 4, 17; III. 5, 11. Of *μή οὐ* in I. 7, 7; II. 3, 11. Of *οὐ μή* in II. 2, 12.

“Do not think, messengers of the great king, that we will deliver up our arms, unless we wish to rob ourselves of the only good things which we have. If we keep these, surely the king will not be able to prevent¹ our marching through his plains and cities, and carrying off what we wish, so that we may not return home empty-handed.² Does he intend, as you say, to break up the bridges, so that we may not cross the rivers? Then we will seize his boats; for I do not fear, fellow-soldiers,

that we may not be able to do this, to injure him in other ways, and to escape beyond his reach, if not to get off by stealth, as Xenias and Pasion did. Therefore, my friends, let us send these messengers off with this answer: 'Say to your king that we will not deliver up our arms, and that, brave men as we profess⁸ to be, we should be ashamed not to keep them.' "

1. See Ex. 58, c. 2. κενός. 3. εὔχομαι.



σάλπιγξ.

EXERCISE LXXXVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

The Greeks in Perplexity.

- a.* Interrogative Words. 1600, 1603-6; H. 278, 1015, 1017.
- b.* Indirect Questions and Quotations, 1476, 1479-86; H. 930, *ff.*

It has been related in the preceding narrative¹ that Cyrus was killed, though the Greeks had defeated² the force opposed to them. Now what they should do, they did not know. They had learned³ the nature of the country between the Tigris and the canal; for after the battle Klearchos had sent for one of the deserters⁴ from the great king and asked him whether there were villages full of provisions, and whether they could cross the rivers. The man on being questioned answered that he thought the undertaking would be impracti-

cable.⁵ Then Proxenos said, for he happened to be present, that he had heard that the enemy had no boats, so as to prevent⁶ their crossing. "But where⁷ shall *we* get boats?" asked Xenophon. "⁸ Shall we not have to swim⁹ the rivers? But, by Zeus, unless¹⁰ I am mistaken,¹¹ there are some of us who¹² don't know how to swim." Thereupon all laughed,¹³ but poor¹⁴ Proxenos¹⁵ hung his head, for he perceived that he had talked nonsense.¹⁶

1. II. 1, 1. 2. I. 10, 5. 3. *Of what sort.* 4. I. 7, 2. 5. I. 2, 21. 6. I. 3, 16. 7. *Whence.* 8. *Will it not be necessary?* 9. νέω. 10. εἰ μή. 11. I. 8, 11. 12. *Cannot.* 13. γελάω. 14. δειλός. 15. *Was despondent, ἀθυμέω.* 16. I. 3, 17.

EXERCISE LXXXIX.

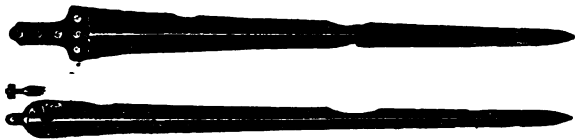
FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Episthenes and the Thracian Lad.

Now¹ there was a certain Olynthian, who, seeing a handsome boy carrying a shield and a spear, ran up to Xenophon and begged² him to save the youth. "For," said he, "I love beautiful boys, and Seuthes is about to put him to death, unless you rescue him." So³ Xenophon went to Seuthes and begged him not to slay the boy, for the sake of the Olynthian. Thereupon Seuthes asked, "⁴ Should you, Episthenes," for that was the name of the Olynthian, "be willing to die for this boy?" At once Episthenes stretched out his neck⁵ and said, "Strike, if the boy bids you, and will ⁶ be grateful." Then Seuthes turned to the boy and said, "Shall I smite him, instead of you?" The boy, however, would not suffer⁷ that, but

implored him not⁸ to kill either.⁸ Whereupon Episthenes embraced⁹ the boy and said, "Seuthes, you will have to fight with me for this boy, for I will not¹⁰ let him go." But Seuthes laughed, and suffered the boy to live.

1. δέ. 2. The same word means *want, desire*. 3. καί. 4. On interrogative particles see Ex. 88, a. 5. I. 5, 8. 6. I. 4, 15. 7. I. 4, 9. Use the imperfect indicative. 8. μηδέ-τερος. 9. περιλαμβάνω. 10. μεθίημι.



ξίφη. (From Mykenai.)

EXERCISE XC.

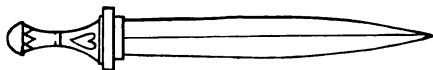
FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

A Midnight March.

About midnight Seuthes came with the cavalry and ¹light infantry; and when he had ²handed over the guides, the heavy infantry led and the light troops followed. As soon as ³day dawned, Seuthes rode up to the front⁴ and praised the Greek custom; for many times, he said, he himself, while marching with a few, got separated⁵ with his cavalry from the infantry. "But now," said he, "we ⁶find ourselves at dawn all together,⁷ just as we ought to be. But do you wait here, and I will ⁸look about and come back." So saying he took a certain path over a mountain and rode off. As soon as he reached deep⁹ snow,¹⁰ he looked to see if there were foot-prints of men leading forward or in the opposite direction. When

he saw that the way was untrodden,¹¹ he came back quickly and said, "Friends, all will be well, if God wills, for we shall ¹²fall upon the men at unawares. But I will lead the horse, in order that, if we see any one, he may not escape and ¹³give the enemy warning."

1. *Peltasts*. 2. II. 1, 18. 3. *It was day*.
 4. II. 1, 2. 5. II. 2, 12. 6. *Are*. 7. I. 10,
 13. 8. σκέπτομαι. 9. *Much*. 10. χιών, ἡ.
 11. ἀτριβής. 12. Recall the idiom with λαν-
 θάνω. 13. σημαίνω, properly *make sign to*.



ξίφος.

EXERCISE XCI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Seuthes with the Greeks surprises some Villages.

After this the general went off and Timasion with him, having about forty of the Greek horsemen. Then Xenophon ¹passed along the word for those up ²to thirty ³years of age to come forward from all the companies, and with these he himself set out ⁴with speed, while Kleanor led the other Hellenes. When they had reached the villages, Seuthes, with about thirty troopers, rode up and said: "Well, ⁵Xenophon, this is just as you said. The men are taken; but my cavalry have ridden off in pursuit, ⁶one one way another another, and I am afraid that the enemy will assemble and do them some harm. Some of us must remain in the villages, for they are full of men." "Well, I will take the heights with the men

whom I have," said Xenophon. "And do you order Kleanor to extend his line through the plain along by the villages." When they had done this, slaves⁷ and cattle in great numbers were taken, and ten thousand sheep.⁸ Then they remained there all that night guarding their booty.⁷

1. παρεγγνάω. 2. εἰς. 3. τὸ ἔτος. 4. I. 5, 9.
5. ἀλλά. 6. *Another in another way.* 7. I.
2, 27. 8. πρόβατα.



δρεπατηφόρος.

EXERCISE XCII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Xenophon's Defence.

"There is nothing which a man may not expect,¹ since I am blamed² by you because I have done you good. I had already set out for home, but I turned back, not, ³Heaven knows, because I learned that you were prospering,⁴ but to help you, if in any way I could, because I heard that you were in ⁵sore straits. Afterwards Seuthes here sent me many messengers, and made me many promises, if I would persuade you to go to him. 'I will give you, O Xenophon,' said he, 'my daughter, and if you have a daughter, I will buy⁶ her in Thracian fashion.'⁷ His daughter I did not marry,⁸ as you well know, ⁹although I have no wife. What did I do? I led you to a place from which I thought you could cross most

easily into Asia. This I thought was the best thing for you, and I knew you desired it. But when Aristarchos came with triremes and prevented your sailing across,¹⁰ I assembled you, in order that we might take counsel what it¹¹ was necessary to do."

1. προσδοκάω. 2. αἰτίαν ἔχω. 3. I. 4, 8. 4. Cf. I. 9, 10. 5. I. 3, 13. 6. II. 3, 27. 7. I. 2, 15. 8. γαμέω. 9. What better way to turn this than by a clause? 10. Express by the prefix of the verb. 11. The subjunctive would be necessary in Latin. Would the indicative be right in Greek?

EXERCISE XCIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

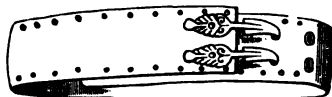
Xenophon's Defence. — (*Continued.*)

“How, therefore, have I done wrong in leading you where it seemed best to all of you to come? ¹I pray you, do not think I have deceived ²you and kept what is yours. I suppose if Seuthes had given me anything, he would have given it ³for this purpose, that by giving me less, it might not be necessary for him to give you more. If, therefore, you think this has been done, it is possible to make this arrangement ⁴useless ⁵to both of us, if you will ⁶demand back from him the money due ⁷you. For it is evident that, if I have anything from him, he will demand it back; and he would demand it justly. But that you may wonder more, I swear ⁸to you that I have not even received what the other generals have.

•

‘But are you not ashamed,’ some one might say, ‘to have been so deceived?’ Fellow-soldiers, ⁹would that I had not been so deceived by him whom I thought a friend to you and to me.”

1. Omit.
2. I. 3, 5.
3. I. 3, 1.
4. Noun from *πράττω*.
5. *μάταιος*.
6. I. 2, 11.
7. Omit and change the form of expression.
8. II. 2, 9.
9. By what mood is such a wish expressed referring to the past and hence incapable of being realized?



ζώνη.

EXERCISE XCIV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Sambaulas and his ugly Friend.

After this, Cyrus, observing¹ that one of his captains had as his guest and ² companion at table an ³ exceedingly ugly-looking man, called the captain to him by name and spoke to him thus : "Sambaulas, do you take that young man who sits next to you, about with you, ⁴ according to the Greek custom, because he is so handsome?" " ⁵ Yes, by Zeus," said Sambaulas ; " ⁶ at any rate I am pleased ⁷ with his conversation, and even with looking at him." They who were in the tent, upon hearing this remark, looked at the man, and when they saw that he was exceedingly ugly, all began to laugh ; and one of them said, " ⁸ In the name of all the gods, Sambaulas, by what service ⁹ has this man so attached ¹⁰ himself to you?"

He said, "Friends, I will tell you. Whenever I have called upon him, either by night or by day, he never said he had no leisure¹¹; he never obeyed lazily,¹² but¹³ with the utmost despatch. Whenever I ordered him to do anything, I never saw him execute it¹⁴ without activity, and he has made all the men in his tent like himself."¹⁵

1. I. 2, 4. 2. II. 5, 27. 3. "Exceedingly" expressed by the prefix in *ὑπέραισχος*. 4. *κατά*. 5. I. 7, 9. 6. *γόνυ*, postpositive. 7. *Being with him, συνών*. 8. I. 6, 6. 9. *ἔργον*. 10. *ἀναρτάω*. 11. I. 6, 9. 12. *βάδην*. 13. Literally *running*, I. 5, 2. 14. Express by the adverb *ἀνιδρωτί*. 15. *Like himself* = *such*.

EXERCISE XCV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Burying a Man Alive.

"I will tell you," said Xenophon, "what the circumstance¹ was, for it is at least² worth while to hear it. A man was left behind on account³ of not being able to go on. I saw that the man was one of us, and I compelled⁴ you (turning⁵ to the soldier) to carry him, so that he might not perish⁶; for, as I think, the enemy were⁷ close at our heels. After I had sent you forward I overtook⁸ you. You had laid the man down and were digging⁹ a hole, as if to bury¹⁰ him. Thereupon I stopped and praised you. While some of us were standing by, the man yawned.¹¹ 'Why,¹² the man is alive!' ¹³cried out the bystanders. 'Let him be alive as much as he pleases,' you replied, 'I, at any rate, won't carry him any longer.'

Then I struck you, for you seemed to me to know that he was alive." "But didn't the man die?" asked the soldier. "14 Yes, by Zeus," answered Xenophon, "we shall all die, but for that reason must we be buried alive?"

1. The same word in Greek means *affair*, *thing*.
2. ἄξιος.
3. Use the infinitive with the article.
4. ἀναγκάζω.
5. What voice?
6. I. 2, 25.
7. Don't try to think of a word for "close," nor for "heels."
8. The same word means *catch* in I. 8, 20.
9. The same word means *quarry* in I. 5, 5.
10. Compound the last word referred to with κατά.
11. χάσκω.
12. ἀλλά.
13. ἀνακράζω.
14. ναι. Cf. also I. 4, 8.

EXERCISE XCVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

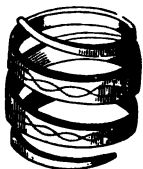
Cyrus visits his Grandfather.

[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1887.]

Until¹ he was twelve years old Cyrus was educated² among the Persians and followed the more simple³ mode of life which was prescribed⁴ by the Persian customs. But afterwards he went to his grandfather Astyages, king of the Medes. And he was amazed when he first saw his grandfather decked⁵ with purple tunics and necklaces⁶ and bracelets,⁶ which were customary with the Medes; still, when his grandfather decked him with a beautiful robe,⁶ ⁷ child as he was, and ambitious,⁸ he was greatly delighted. When his mother asked him whether his father or his grandfather seemed to him more beautiful, he replied that

his father was by far the most beautiful man of all the Persians, but of all the Medes whom he had seen in the streets⁹ and in the palace his grandfather seemed to be the most beautiful.

1. The same word means *as far as* in I. 7, 15. 2. I. 9, 2. 3. The same word means *life* in I. 1, 1. 4. I. 6, 10. 5. I. 9, 23. 6. I. 2, 27. 7. *ἄτε* with participle. 8. The same word means *feel piqued* in I. 4, 7. 9. The same word means *road*.



ψέλιον.

EXERCISE XCVII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Events in the Korinthian War.

[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1889.]

After this the rest of the army was dismissed¹ to their various² cities, and Agesilaos³ sailed away homewards. ⁴In consequence of this the Athenians, ⁵setting out from Korinth, and the Lakedaimonians ⁶began hostilities. And most of the Korinthians, seeing their own country ravaged,⁷ while the other allies of the Athenians were at peace, became desirous of peace themselves. But the other Korinthians with the Athenians and the Argives, learning that Korinth was in danger ⁸of joining the Spartans again, devised a most impious deed, that they might dispose of those who ⁹were inclined to peace. They chose¹⁰ the last day

of a festival, on which they thought that they should find ¹¹ a greater number in the market-place, and put to death many of the best citizens, even slaughtering ¹² some who had taken refuge at the altars in the market-place.

1. I. 3, 19. 2. Omit. 3. I. 3, 14. 4. I. 3, 11. 5. I. 1, 9. 6. πολεμέω. 7. δηόω.
8. λακωνίζω. 9. τρέπω, perfect passive participle. 10. προαιρέομαι. 11. The common word for *catch, seize*. 12. σφάττω.



κέρας.

EXERCISE XCVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

How the Lakedaimonians treated Pharnabazos.

[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1890.]

Pharnabazos was satrap of Phrygia. He had long been the friend and ally of the Lakedaimonians, and had never said nor done anything treacherous¹ against them. He made their fleet strong² by providing³ money, and on land fought⁴ on their side. But they were not grateful⁵ to him⁶ although he was so friendly; for they burned down all the beautiful houses and parks which his father had left him⁷ that he might take⁸ pleasure in them; and sometimes⁹ they fell in with his slaves and slew them. Agesilaos also marched into his country, burned some cities and plundered¹⁰ others. All this was done while the Lakedaimonians and

Pharnabazos were allies. At length the satrap, since he could no longer enjoy¹¹ his own property, was compelled to go to war with those who had wronged him; "for," said he, "I have not now a meal¹² in my own country, unless, like the beasts, I¹³ pick up¹⁴ what you leave."

1. διπλός. 2. I. 5, 9. 3. παρέχω. 4. *With them.* 5. I. 4, 15. 6. Express "although he was" in one word. 7. ἐφ' οἷς. 8. εὐφραίνομαι. 9. I. 5, 2. 10. πορθέω = depopulate. 11. I. 3, 5. 12. δειπνόν. 13. The same word in Greek means *collect*. 14. What sort of a conditional sentence?

EXERCISE XCIX.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Agesilaos gives away the daughter of Spithridates.

[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1892.]

Agesilaos had long desired¹ to ²make the Paphlagonians revolt from the great king. So he was greatly pleased when Spithridates had persuaded them to do this, and he wished to ³do him a service. Now this Spithridates had a beautiful daughter, and was himself one of the noblest⁴ of the Persians. Agesilaos, therefore, sent for the king of the Paphlagonians, and asked him whether⁵ he would marry⁶ the girl.⁷ And he answered that he would ⁸with pleasure do whatever the Spartan thought best. So Agesilaos promised to man a trireme and to send the girl to Paphlagonia in it by sea. Then he marched away in order that he might

reach Daskyleion before it was winter⁹; for he wished to encamp there in the palace and park which belonged to Pharnabazos.

1. Imperf. 2. "Make revolt": ἀφίστημι.
 3. εὐεργετέω. 4. εὐγενής. 5. I. 8, 15. 6. γα-
 μέω. 7. παῖς. 8. Gladly. 9. χειμῶν = hiems.



ὁπλίτης.

EXERCISE C.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

The Death of Cyrus.

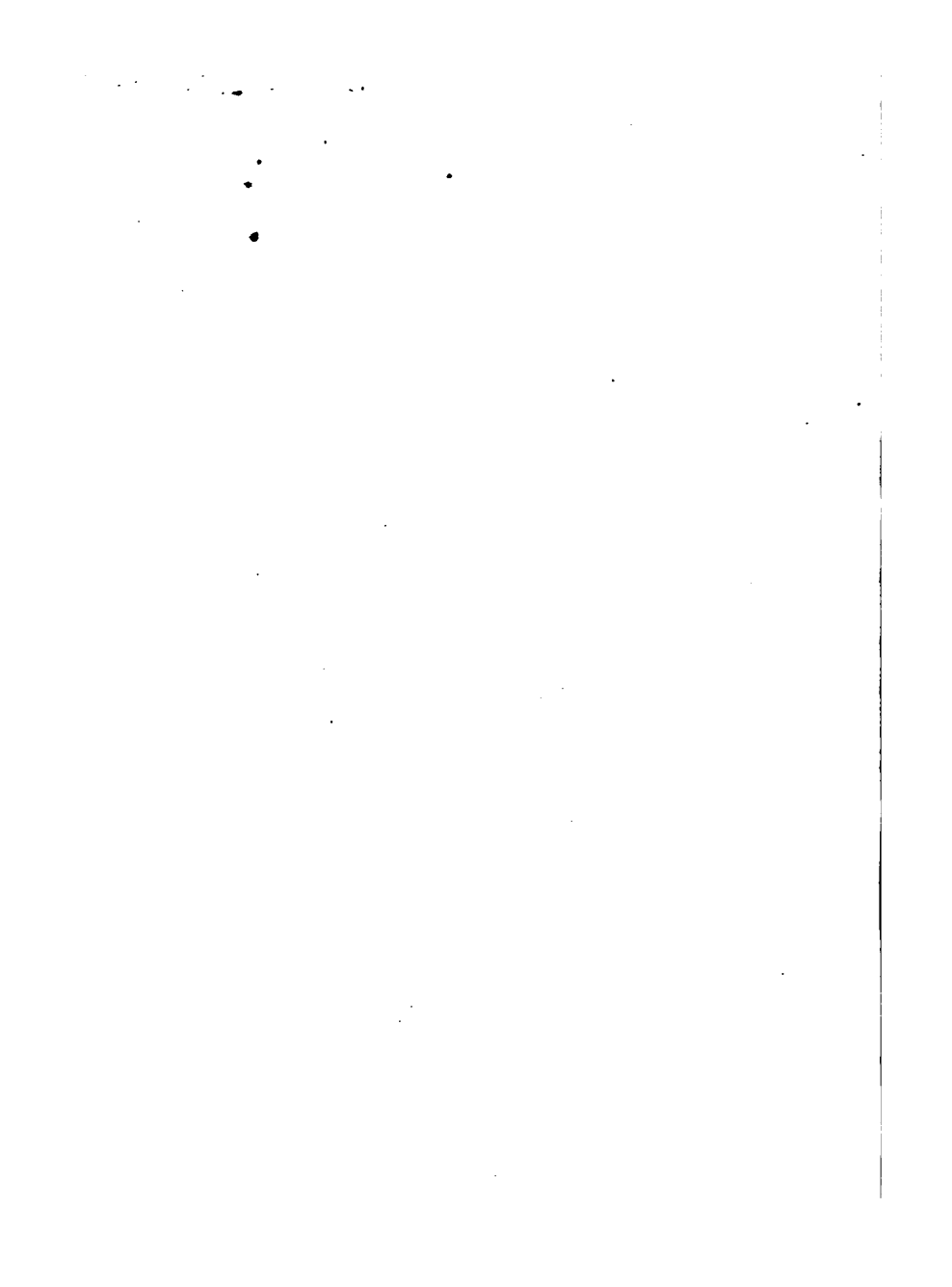
[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1893.]

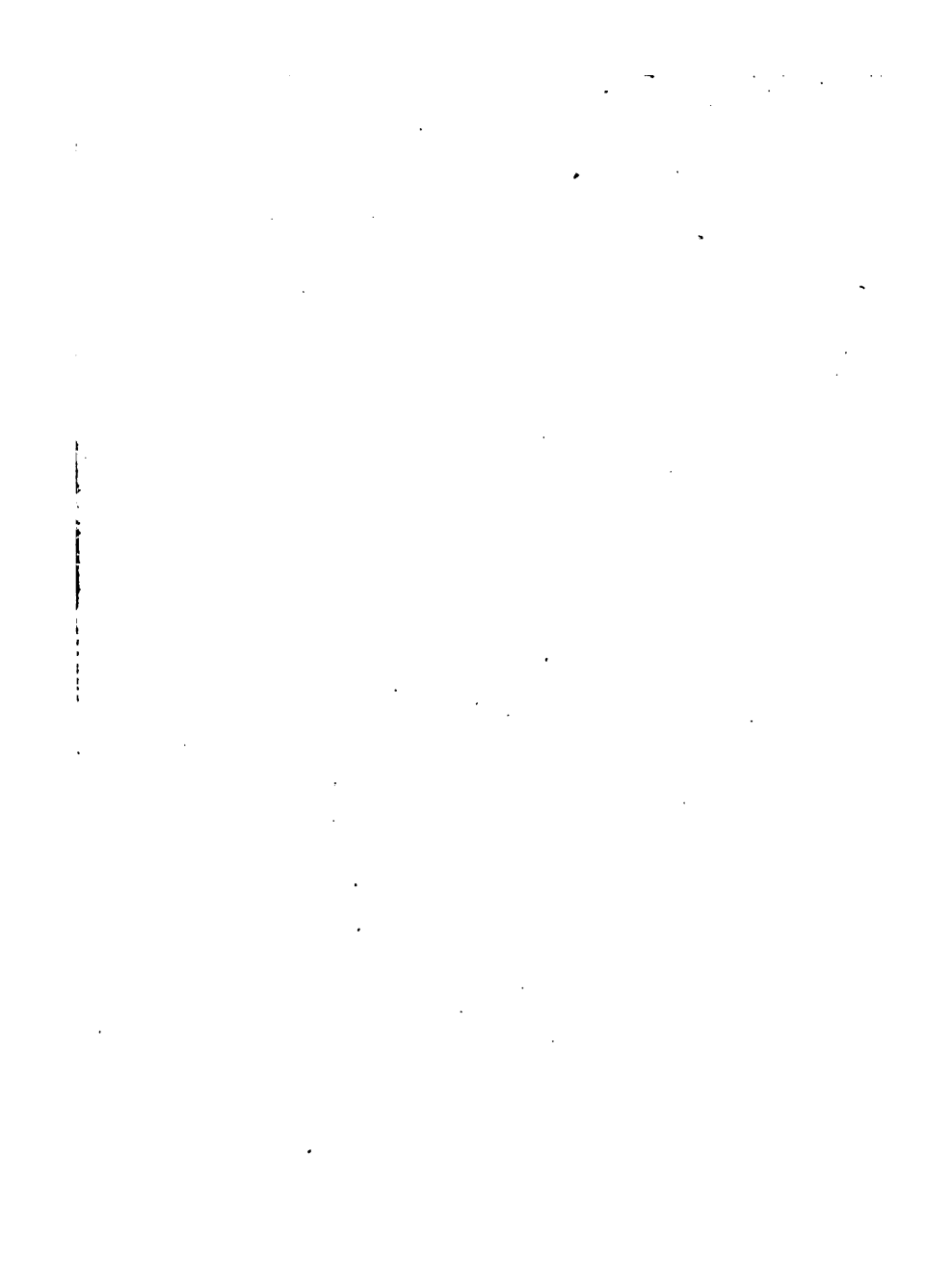
When Cyrus had routed the six thousand posted in front of the king, his cavalry ¹ rushed on to the pursuit.² Thus Cyrus himself was left with only a few friends about him. At this crisis³ he caught sight of the king not ⁴ far away. If Cyrus had ⁵ restrained himself, he might have won the victory and have slain the king; but crying out that he saw his brother, he rode at him and wounded⁶ him in the body. Ktesias, the king's physician,⁷ who wrote about the battle, speaks of this, and also says⁸ that somebody hit Cyrus with a javelin⁹ under the eye. Then the followers of the king and Cyrus fought with each other until many

were killed. Nobody knows who killed Cyrus; but he was found dead after the battle, and all his friends lay round him.

1. ὀρμάω. 2. Use a form of διώκω. 3. καιρός, ὁ. 4. πολὺ ἀπέχω. 5. ἀνέχομαι. 6. τιτρώσκω. 7. ἰατρός. 8. Omit in the Greek. 9. παλτόν.







Page 10. 11. 'The antecedent, is of an
indefinite nature, but the cause and
effect are definite.

Page 35 (4th). Circumstantial, has 12 resp.
that directly cannot run, as often precedes
synt, which shows that they express the
idea of a transition or subject, containing verb with
implying that it is a little idea of the world.

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